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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 41. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY TRIBUNE COMPANY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON TIMES' FOREIGN NEWS.

Coal Famine in Russia Compels the Government to Remove the Tariff on Imports.

CZAR'S TROOPS MOVING.

Large Bodies of Soldiers Massing on the Frontiers of Afghanistan and Persia.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA.

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The [illegible] Times

LONDON.

SATURDAY (4 A. M.), FEBRUARY 10.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times prints the following from its special correspondents:

ST. PETERSBURG (Friday)—The coal crisis has become so serious in Russia that the Minister of Finance was obliged to ask the permission of the Emperor to allow all railways to import foreign coal free of duty over all frontiers of the empire up to Sept. 1 next, provided the coal be used exclusively in working the lines. An imperial order to this effect appears today. The deficit in the supply of native Russian coal this year is estimated close upon 1,000,000 tons. There are hardly any stocks at the railway depots and at the metallurgical works in the south. Not only have many of the latter been obliged to damp down their blast furnaces and diminish production, but it is said even the trains are delayed for want of sufficient fuel of proper quality to drive the locomotives at the required speed.

Russian Military Activity.

ODESSA (Wednesday)—According to the local press an order has been received from St. Petersburg reducing the number of men in each Cossack regiment by 106. This order, it is believed, will apply to all Cossack regiments throughout the empire, thus making a great reduction in this arm of the service. Numerous reports are constantly arriving here of the activity displayed at the present time by the Russian army in the Caucasus. Some of these rumors are that a great massing of men is taking place along the Persian and Afghan frontiers. I give these reports with all reserve, although there seems an undoubted movement of Russian troops towards the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan.

Famine Relief in India.

CALCUTTA (Friday)—Sir William Lockhart's condition continued to improve today.

Estimates for the famine relief in the Bombay Presidency are high. The general failure of the water supply for drinking purposes is compelling people to resort to the government camps for relief. The expenditure over the whole of India already amounts to between two and three lakhs a day.

Chinese Reformer at Singapore.

SINGAPORE (Friday)—Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer, received me today on the third floor of a Chinese house, reached by a special stair, at the foot of which stands a guard of armed sikhs. He said he was thankful for British protection and had resolved not to plot while here. The deposed Emperor, he added, looked to Great Britain for aid. Kang Yu Wei understands that the British government will not move now, but hopes to do so when once the south African war is ended.

Heat Wave Is Ended.

BUENOS AYRES (Friday)—There has been a great change in temperature owing to the heavy storm now prevailing and sickness is fast disappearing. There were only sixty cases of sunstroke yesterday, four fatal. The temperature today was 64°. It is reported that only 600,000 tons of maize are available for export.

Eight Colonials Captured.

STERKSTROOM (Friday)—The Boers attacked Byrd River camp yesterday morning. Their shelling caused five casualties. When reinforcements arrived from here the Boers retired towards Dordrecht. Molteno was also threatened, but the attack was not pushed. A patrol of seven men of Brabant's Horse was captured near Penhoek, also one man of the Cape Rifles, his horse being shot, and his companion leaving him.

Boers Attack Kimberley.

KIMBERLEY (Friday)—The Boer big guns opened fire on the town yesterday from Kampersdam and shelled us alternately all day. In the evening the Boers were answered and silenced by the "Long Cecil," which was fired beautifully. Our casualties consist of one child injured, two men hurt, and a billiard table wrecked.

Retire from Koodoosberg.

KOODOOSBERG DRIFT (Thursday)—The position of Koodooesberg Drift is important, as its occupation prevents Boer reinforcements from coming by the chief drift from Douglas and Magersfontein. General Macdonald intrenched his position Monday and encountered the Boers Tuesday. They held the summit of Koodoosberg Drift kopje and were also intrenching. Their forces increasing west and north Macdonald sent for four regiments of cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery. Wednesday, when the Boers occupied a position at the west end of the kopje with a gun, we silenced it temporarily with the Sixty-second Battery of field artillery and held Painter's Drift, which had previously been held by the Boers.

General Babington, with the cavalry and horse artillery, arrived in the afternoon and the fight continued all day. The Highland-

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF

The Daily Tribune.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

London believes Boer report that Buller has recrossed Tugela after a third repulse. Boers claim British were driven from konjo by bombardment. Military experts now say Buller's purpose is to keep Boers busy while Roberts acts elsewhere; Leyds thinks it.

Supplementary estimate of money needed by British is $65,000,000 and 120,000 additional men. Volunteers scarce, though height limit has been reduced.

Boers report repulse of British sortie in armored train with 2,000 men from Chieveley.

Kaiser visited British embassy twice in a day. Gossips say he offered to mediate.

Of 414 men in Royal Irish Rifles at Sheffield 176 object to going to south Africa.

LOCAL.

Dr. W. R. Harper, Civic federation, and superintendents' section of National Education association prepare to take strong ground in favor of "one man" power in school administration at session on Feb. 26.

People in South Clark street say the Mount Vesuvius saloon at 415 is run in the interests of Alderman Coughlin and that the upper floors are to be used as a voters' colony. Declare drinks are free.

Mrs. Wendall Topping said to have been transferred from Normal School Kindergarten because "rhythm work" is opposed by School committee.

Supreme Court denied rehearing of Stuckart case, thus effectually wiping out the tax limit clause from the revenue law.

Druggists of Twenty-sixth Ward organized a club. Decided to use greater care in filling prescriptions.

Injunctions served on South and West Town Supervisors to restrain payment of increased salaries.

Police department denounced at meeting of South Side citizens to protest against dark streets.

Anti-trust conference next week will be addressed by Altgeld and Jones of Toledo.

Elephant and camel rides may be enjoyed by Lincoln Park visitors next summer.

Fearing Chicago would be destroyed because of its sins, Miss Darby left town.

South Park Methodist Church advertises itself on highly colored bill boards.

Doubt as to the identity of the robber killed at Woerner's pavilion.

Fernando Jones refused to take witness' oath or affirmation in court.

George W. Hale's funeral today.

FOREIGN.

Richter, Radical leader in Reichstag, charged that British seizures of German ships were made to secure support for Kaiser's naval bill.

Russia already surveying Persian railroad; will be built in three years. Skillfully planned for Czar's military advantage.

Ambassador Monson's unpopularity increasing in Paris. He denies that Anglo-French relations are strained.

Many Hollanders favor annexation of the Netherlands to Germany to protect interests in Dutch colonies.

Mataafans in Samoa attacked Malietoans. No trouble in Tutuila; natives content.

Temps asserts Esterhazy will surrender himself for trial for writing bordereau.

Popolo Romano declares 90 per cent of Italians favor the triple alliance.

Servian government dismissed many Consuls in order to reduce expenses.

Italian belief that situation in Egypt is serious; native troops in revolt.

British government will ask £20,000,000 with which to build new ships.

Movement of Russian troops towards Persian and Afghan frontiers.

French Senate debated bill to punish defamation of men in office.

Danish people said to oppose proposed sale of West India islands.

Rioting miners terrorized Martinique.

WASHINGTON.

French Cabinet Minister declares powers will not permit construction of Nicaragua Canal with fortifications. Indications seem to favor ratification of Hay-Pauncefote treaty. McKinley and Hay are working hard for it.

Superintendent of Cuban schools declares island "seems on fire with enthusiasm for education." Island has 2,058 schools.

Resolution denouncing expansion policy not likely to be approved by National Woman Suffrage association.

Americans who paid customs duties to Nicaragua rebels need not pay again to the regular government.

President, his Cabinet, diplomats, and 3,000 soldiers took part in funeral of Lawton.

Italian Ambassador given Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown by Humbert.

President will ask Congress to revive Hawaii Legislature to grush the plague.

DOMESTIC.

Kentucky's Republican Legislature met at London and Democratic body at Louisville. Taylor now believed likely to sign agreement. Man arrested last night says Whittaker knows who killed Goebel.

Barrow, who planned kidnaping of Baby Clarke, went insane in Sing Sing prison.

Discovered that Massachusetts in 1676 revoked order banishing Roger Williams.

St. Louis public sentiment is not aroused over drainage canal or anything else.

R. W. Thompson's funeral on Monday.

Molineux case goes to jury today.

Plague abating in Hawaii.

POLITICS.

George E. Cole of the Municipal Voters' league said nearly all the Republican Aldermanic candidates are satisfactory. William Wallis, in the Twenty-seventh, will be investigated. Majority of the outgoing Democrats are promised renomination. Schlake will have a hard fight for election in the Twenty-sixth.

Bitter fight in Sangamon County likely to end in Cullom men's defeat by Tanner.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Naval Annual says Spanish war proved battleships constitute the real fighting strength of a navy.

Commander Wainwright will be Superintendent of Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Captain Kneedler reported a complete cessation of war in southern Luzon.

Militia in the States number 106,339 men.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Unions ordered men to take half holiday today as usual; contractors will insist upon full day's work and strike of 3,500 more men is likely.

New Shelby Steel Tube company, organized by Frank O. Lowden, has authorized capital stock of $15,000,000.

Industrial output larger than in any previous year, though new orders are not correspondingly large.

Carnegie Steel company officials refused to talk of Frick's suit.

Coal famine in Russia caused Czar to suspend import duties.

Unfavorable bank statement expected.

SPORTING.

White stopped Sullivan-Gans fight in fourteenth round, giving decision to latter. One of Sullivan's seconds knocked referee down. Erne defeated Jack Daly.

Wagner, owner of Washington club, is signing ball players for Boston.

Lucky Baldwin's stable will be seen in Chicago during coming season.

SCORE POLICE AND CITY.

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST DARK STREETS.

Arrest of Lads for Distributing Circulars Announcing the Session at Cottage Grove Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street Draws Denunciation on the Guardians of the Peace — Severe Punishment of Robbers Demanded—Electric Lamps Promised Soon.

Scathing denunciation of the police force, the justice courts, and the city administration for the prevalence of crime and the alley-like darkness of the streets in the Second and Third Wards was pronounced last evening by the speakers at a mass-meeting at Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Prompted by the series of holdups ending in the killing of Hugh O'Neil in Calumet avenue on Wednesday evening, the South Side Property-Owners' and Business-Men's association called the meeting to protest against the curtailment of street lighting which, it was declared, fostered lawlessness. Announcement was made at the close of the conference that the Finance committee of the City Council had promised to relight before Monday night all the gas lamps lately cut off and to light the principal streets north of Thirty-first street with electricity within thirty days.

Action of Police Denounced.

The ire of the citizens was expressed against the police for what was branded as malicious opposition to their interests in the arrest of two boys during the morning for the distribution of hand bills advertising the mass-meeting. The boys, Walter Ashley and Charles Peterson, were arrested by Patrolman Hickey of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station and not released till M. J. Steffens gave bonds for them last evening. J. J. Amstein said that the police showed in the act that they were opposed to meetings in which their conduct is likely to be criticised and that the matter would be brought to the attention of the Mayor and an explanation demanded.

The circular was descriptive of the reign of terror in the vicinity of Calumet avenue and Thirty-first street and ran as follows:

ROBBERS!

Thieves and thugs are now making life and property of the citizens of the South Side of the City of Chicago unsafe.

A carnival of crime is now existing in this territory, owing principally to the fact that many of our street lamps have been extinguished by the city authorities.

If you are interested in the welfare of your neighborhood it is your duty to attend a

MASS MEETING,

To be held under the auspices of the South Side Property Owners' and Business-Men's association, at their hall, southwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue TONIGHT, Friday evening, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. The following citizens have agreed to address the meeting:

Thomas Knight, Noble B. Judah, Hamilton R. Johnstone, Samuel Parish, Alderman Charles Gunther, Alderman Charles Alling, Alderman Eugene Pike, M. Bruggemeyer.

COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

Ask Severe Punishment of Crime.

"Lights are better than policemen" was the slogan of the ward leaders who addressed the meeting. The city was advised to economize in other directions for the benefit of the street lighting fund. The punishment of criminals, especially highwaymen, also was the burden of the discussion. Alderman Alling revived his suggestion of a reward of $200 to be paid for the capture of a holdup man; Soren Mathison recommended the cat-o'-nine-tails for the criminal's back; Alderman Gunther advised that one of the Philippine Islands be set apart as a penal colony where highwaymen should be deported for life; and Justice Randall H. White said that every reliable and courageous citizen should be made a plain clothes policeman who should wear a star of authority and receive $3 for each arrest made.

Alderman Alling represented the aggressive element of the meeting in a speech denunciatory of the police force and the justice courts, while Alderman Gunther spoke in a conciliatory vein of the benefits of the present city administration which have been overlooked and of the advantages of the water power to be derived from the drainage canal, which would "light the city with electricity and run the gas companies out of town."

Alling Denounces the Police.

"The Chief of Police says that we have law and order in the Third Ward," said Alderman Alling. "Pray, what do you call law and order? The crime we hear of is bad enough and the police see to it that we hear of less than half of what happens. The policeman who draws $83 a month and spends his time in the saloons and at the poker table is as much a holdup man as the variety against whom we are protesting tonight. I tell you that if the hands of the police were clean and uncontaminated with dealings with these criminals we would have better service and not be hunted to our homes by thugs at night. It is time that a halt be called in this political plotting. It is time that Aldermen cease visiting the Maxwell Street Station to get criminals out for pay. And it is also time that leniency be abandoned in the punishment of thugs. They are now let off in our justice shops on light fines and in our higher courts on short sentences."

Gunther Talks of Revenue.

"We would not be troubled with this lighting question," said Alderman Gunther, "if the city derived the revenue it should from the street car and gas companies for the enjoyment of their franchises. It is a deplorable state of affairs in a city's finances when the dogs of the town contribute $5,000 more to the treasury than the street cars. When it comes to police matters, I see good in the shifting of the men from one district to another, as is being done at present. When a policeman begins to swing on your front gate and makes love to the servant girl he should be shifted. I believe our force is efficient, and that the administration has produced benefits overlooked by the people."

Other speakers were S. M. Parish, M. Bruggemeyer, J. J. Amstein, and M. J. Steffens, who presided. Another meeting will be held at the same place on next Tuesday evening.

WOMAN FLEES FROM DELUSION.

Miss Alice V. Darby, Believing Chicago Will Be Destroyed on Account of Its Sins, Disappears.

Miss Alice V. Darby, believing that Chicago would be destroyed within a few days on account of its sins, has disappeared. She lived at 5206 Emerald avenue. Early yesterday morning Miss Darby awakened her neighbors, advising them to flee. She was clothed scantily, and John Lunburg, who lives at 5208 Emerald avenue, left his house to induce her to return to her residence, but she disappeared in the darkness when he approached. He followed her footprints in the snow to the Fort Wayne tracks, where he lost all trace of her. The police were notified, but they could find no clew to her whereabouts yesterday. Neighbors say Miss Darby is a religious enthusiast, who several times has attempted to live without the necessities of life. Miss Darby is 44 years old.

TROUBLE OVER RHYTHM WORK.

Mrs. Wendall Topping, Kindergartner, Said to Have Been Transferred Because of Her Teaching Methods.

"Rhythm work" in kindergartens has fallen under the ban of the Kindergarten committee of the Board of Education, according to friends of Mrs. Wendall Topping, for five years director of the Normal School Kindergarten. These friends say that Mrs. Topping has been ordered transferred to the D. S. Wentworth School, a reduction in grade, because she has the children in her charge "hippity hop" to music. This is held by some to encourage sensuality. Mrs. P. J. O'Keeffe of the Kindergarten committee, however, says the friends of the teacher are mistaken and that the transfer is ordered because a more experienced teacher is needed at the Normal School. Under the new arrangement Mrs. Topping will go to the Wentworth School, as stated, and her assistant, Miss Brown, will go to the Forrestville School. Charlotte McCormick and Miss Finch, now at the Forrestville School, will go to the Normal.

The parents of the children held a meeting at the Normal School yesterday afternoon to protest against the removal of Mrs. Topping. Seventy people were present and asserted that they were satisfied with Mrs. Topping's methods and desired to have her and her assistants retained and the work go on as before.

The occasion was the regular parents' reception, but when Mrs. Topping stated that this would be the last time she would be present, because on Monday she would be transferred to the D. S. Wentworth School, inquiries at once arose as to the reason for the transfer. She told them the reason assigned was incompetency. Whereupon the parents testified as to their entire satisfaction with the work that had been done. They objected to her removal and made the point that they did not want the teaching interrupted in the middle of the year and their children given over to new teachers and a method to which they were unaccustomed. They drafted resolutions to be sent to the Board of Education and appointed a committee to see the board members and protest against the proposed action.

APPEAL TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

More Money Needed to Maintain the Hospital Ship Maine—Plea for Irish Support.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—[Correspondence.]—Mrs. Adair, vice chairman of the American Hospital Ship Maine Executive committee, has issued an appeal to the women of America, which in part is as follows:

"To carry out our work we have spent much more than we expected, over $125,000; there is left about $30,000, and it will cost about $15,000 a month to keep the ship going. We are quite determined to go on with our work in the same spirit in which it was begun, and that every American should look upon it with pride and should always feel that the glow of sympathy which has swept over America towards the mother country has been well expressed in this practical way.

"Sisters in America, it is for you to organize, to form committees in every city, to hold meetings where this note of sympathy can be voiced, so that it can reach anxious hearts on this side.

"Arrange for local collections. Publish this letter far and wide so that it may reach every sympathetic, compassionate heart and all may know what is being done.

"And you from Ireland—are you not moved by the splendid bravery of your countrymen in this war, whose heroism has made them the admiration of the world, and are you not proud that when reverse follows reverse and England was torn with doubt, it was to an Irishman she turned—Lord Roberts? You cannot stand passive with folded hands and not send your own men a word of greeting.

"Personally, as the daughter of one who is not forgotten in his own country, General Wadsworth, who years ago when Ireland was starving chartered a ship at his own expense, filled it with corn from his own land at Genesee, and sent it across the Atlantic to help the Irish people and who fell gloriously in battle for the union at the Wilderness, may I think I am justified in writing this appeal? Remember it is from a woman to women. Will you support me?"

FERNANDO JONES STOPS TRIAL.

Refuses to Take Either Witness' Oath or Affirmation in Judge Chetlain's Court.

Fernando Jones brought the trial of a case to a sudden stop yesterday by refusing to take the oath when called to the witness stand in Judge Chetlain's court. The Judge then ordered the clerk to read the affirmation. At the closing phrase, "under the pains and penalties of perjury," Mr. Jones objected again. He declared he would not take any such affirmation.

"I object to the expression," he said. "No such clause is included in the form of the oath, and I think that my affirmation as a man is as binding on me without that phrase as is the ordinary oath on another witness."

"That is the legal form, and the supposition that false testimony will be punished as perjury is present whether the to you objectionable phrase is present or not," answered the Judge.

"I am willing to admit to the court that I realize that my testimony is under the penalty named, but I must object to having such a statement included in my affirmation when it is not found in the witness oath." reiterated Mr. Jones.

"Well, unless you will affirm as the law directs I shall exclude your testimony."

The silence was broken by the counsel for the defense, who said: "We will admit all the deeds in question except the two last, on which this controversy is made." This relieved all necessity of testimony from Mr. Jones, who was to have proven the signatures on several old deeds to be genuine.

The action was brought by J. Irving Pearce against Dennis Colbert to secure the setting aside of a tax sale of an eighty-acre tract of land formerly belonging to Mr. Pearce, which was sold in 1898. The case was continued.

GUILTY OF THE LEHIGH HOLDUP.

Patrick E. Birmingham Sentenced to Joliet for Robbing Louis V. Vitt on Jan. 6.

Patrick E. Birmingham was found guilty yesterday by a jury in Judge Baker's court of holding up Louis V. Vitt in the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal company on Jan. 6. Vitt identified the prisoner as one of the three men who secured $370 and his watch, put him by Assistant State's Attorney Smith.

The jury was not out long, and fixed his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Then Birmingham was recalled for trial on a charge of assault with intent to rob. It is said that he and Frank Stevens held up John Griffin, a coal merchant at 534 West Forty-fifth street, in his coal office on Jan. 2, but got no money. The trial will continue this morning.

SALARY GRABS TIED UP.

INJUNCTIONS ON SOUTH AND WEST TOWN SUPERVISORS.

Writs Sued Out by Taxpayers to Restrain Payment to Officials of Increased Stipends—Shannon Says the Advances Already Have Been Disbursed—Kiolbassa Holds Back All—Similar Proceedings in North District Expected.

Injunctions were served yesterday on South and West Town Supervisors Shannon and Kiolbassa to restrain them from paying the increased salaries, fixed by the respective Town boards, in favor of the Collectors, Supervisors, and clerks of those organizations. The injunctions, which were sought at the instance of individual taxpayers, were granted by Judge Abner Smith of the Circuit Court. It is held that the Auditing board, consisting of the clerks and justices of the peace for the respective towns, exceeded their legal authority in granting the increased salaries. The annual stipends whose payment is restrained by the injunctions are, in the South Town: Collector Barnett, $10,000; Supervisor Shannon, $7,500; Clerk Ryan, $6,000. In the West Town the enjoined salaries are: Collector Cerveny, $3,000; Supervisor Kiolbassa, $2,000; and Clerk Warwick, $1,000.

According to Supervisor Shannon the advance agreed on at the "snap" meeting of the Auditing board of the South Town already has been paid, and if such be the case the only recourse to compel refunding is by law. Supervisor Peter Kiolbassa of the West Town declares that no advance has been made on account of salary due his colleagues, and that none will be made pending the injunction proceedings.

It is expected that similar proceedings will be brought against the North Town organization today, and that action of a like kind will follow against officials of Lake View, Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson, and other town organizations within the limits of the civic municipality.

Terms of Injunctions.

The proceedings against the South Town board were brought by John Ryan, a taxpayer, and were directed against Thomas D. Shannon, as Supervisor, to restrain him from paying to South Town Collector B. Barnett "$10,000, or any sum in excess of $1,500, as prescribed by law," and from paying to himself, as Supervisor, $7,500, or any part thereof, and from "paying to Clerk Ryan $6,000, or any part thereof, except as expressly authorized by the statute in such cases made and provided."

The injunction restraining payments to Assessors Henry Stuckart and Timothy E. Ryan of the South and West Towns respectively does not mention any specified amounts and is, as far as they are concerned, drawn in blank, with the exception of reference to per diem salary expressly allowed them by the statute.

The advance in salary in favor of the South Town officials was voted by the Democratic justices while their Republican colleagues—Justices Everett, Richardson, and Underwood—were absent from the city attending the Republican "love feast" in Springfield. The session of the attending members of the Auditing board was afterward characterized as a "snap" affair.

The meeting of the West Town Auditing board at which the salaries of three officials and Attorney Peter J. Ellert were raised was held on Tuesday. There were present Justices Severson, Chott, Sabath, Bloom, Dooley, O'Donoughue, Eberhardt, La Buy, and Clerk Warwick. Peter Kiolbassa, the Supervisor, was absent. At this meeting Collector Cerveny asked for a salary of $5,000 a year, but this demand was cut down to $3,000.

Attitudes of Supervisors.

Service of the writ of injunction was obtained on Supervisor Shannon of the South Town by O. A. Lewis, a member of the Real Estate board, which is understood to be behind the crusade. Shannon smiled, and remarked that service had been obtained too late, as payment of salaries already had been made. He professed indifference, and said the Town board and its auditors were acting within legal limits when they voted for the increases of salary.

The injunction against the West Town officials was issued on the petition of Anna C. Lewis, a West Side property-owner. A copy of the writ was served on Supervisor Peter Kiolbassa at his office in West Division street.

He said: "In accepting service of this writ I can only say that I have not a cent of the salaries due by law to the West Town officials. I will, of course, respect the injunction. As a public officer, I must obey it, but I must say that I am entitled to compensation, and will fight for it. When City Treasurer I gave the city the interest on public money, as I agreed to do. My private opinion is that it would be a good thing to abolish the present complicated system. I care nothing for this or any other office, but must be paid for my services, which are given in the best interests of the West Town."

May Go to Grand Jury.

Mr. Lewis said last night that a plan was under way to lay the whole salary-grab before the grand jury, to see if it was possible to have those town officials who voted for the increases indicted for their share in the transactions.

It is understood that the present legal crusade against the town organizations has for its object a plan to induce the Legislature to enact a law which shall place all functions of existing town organizations on the County Collector, who is, in other words, the County Treasurer.

WILLIAM M. KNAPP A SUICIDE.

Agent of Phenix Company Goes to Hotel Grace and Shoots Himself—Temporary Insanity Suspected.

William M. Knapp, assistant special agent of the Phenix Insurance company, committed suicide at the Hotel Grace, Jackson boulevard and Clark street, by shooting himself in the temple and mouth. The body was found yesterday morning. A revolver was lying on the bed by the dead man's side. Mr. Knapp, who registered on Wednesday night as a traveling salesman from Milwaukee, resided at 3816 Calumet avenue, Chicago, with his wife and daughter. It is thought that the act was due to temporary insanity caused by the death of several friends and his father, and to insomnia, with which he has been troubled for several months. His accounts with the insurance company are correct, and he is said to have been one of their most trusted men.

Mr. Knapp had been with the Phenix Insurance company for twenty-five years and had been in the Chicago office since 1889. During the last few years he had traveled in Wisconsin for the company. He was 40 years old.

The body was taken to 22 Adams street and later to the residence. It will be taken to New York for burial.

Mrs. Knapp was much shocked to hear of the death of her husband. He left the house last Saturday and she did not see him again alive.

LANDIS TO VISIT HELEN GOULD.

Congressman Who Defended Women Against Allusions of Roberts Will Dine with Girl He Championed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—By special invitation of Helen Gould Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana will tomorrow night be her guest at her home in New York. And in this connection there is a pretty little story. During the debate in the House on the question of seating Roberts Mr. Landis made a speech in which he took occasion to denounce the statement of Roberts in his own behalf that all the opposition to his being seated was due to the hysteria of women.

"It is true," said Mr. Landis in his speech, "that woman—the true American woman—is the head and front of this uprising, and I believe that the gentleman from Utah has unconsciously paid the womanhood of America the highest tribute it has received."

Then he defended Miss Gould, who led in the movement, against the sneering allusions of Roberts. He spoke of her gentleness and refinement and her womanly virtues. He told of the glorious work she had done in behalf of humanity during the Spanish-American war, closing his peroration with a fervent "God bless Helen Gould."

Among the women who watched the progress of the debate with more than ordinary interest was Miss Gould herself. She read the newspaper accounts of the Hoosier Representative's speech in defense of morality and in her behalf. Then she sat down and wrote to Mr. Landis thanking him heartily for what he had done. Mr. Landis replied to the letter, saying he had done only what he ought to do—that which was the result of the dictates of his conscience. Miss Gould insisted the next time he came to New York he must be her guest at dinner. Mr. Landis was invited to Hartford, Conn., to deliver an address on Lincoln's birthday. As soon as the arrangements were completed he wrote Miss Gould he would be in New York on Saturday. She immediately wrote him she should expect him to dinner tomorrow evening.

ROBBED BY PORCH CLIMBERS.

Thieves Get Diamonds and Jewelry Valued at $800 from Mrs. S. M. Sturm's Residence, 4408 Michigan.

Porch climbers secured diamonds and jewelry valued at $800 from the residence of Mrs. S. M. Sturm, 4408 Michigan avenue, last evening. The property stolen was as follows:

One diamond breastpin.
One pair of diamond earrings.
One pair of diamond cuff buttons.
One pair of ear screws, pearl and diamond settings.
One hunting case gold watch, with chain and locket.

The robbery occurred between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock, while the family was at dinner. Entrance was effected through a window on the second floor opening on a portico.

The robbers scaled the pillars of the portico and thoroughly ransacked the upper floors of the house without being heard. When the robbery was discovered a short time afterward it was reported to the police at the Fiftieth Street Station.

Mrs. Mary Oaks, 182 North Peoria street, was robbed in her house yesterday afternoon of $2.85, all the money she had. Two men entered without knocking, demanded her money, and left her locked in the house. She gave a good description of the robbers to the Attrill street police.

DRIVES SICK FROM PESTHOUSE.

Drunken Nurse at Denver Chases Patients Outdoors Without Permitting Them to Dress.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Frank Conkling, a nurse at the pesthouse, created consternation tonight by returning to his post from a trip down-town in a condition bordering on delirium tremens. He proceeded to order the house vacated. He would not permit the patients to dress. He seize a club, and compelled the sick to fly outdoors, with the thermometer down near zero. One of the nurses came to the city, where he reported the situation. Half a dozen brawny officers were rounded up, and dispatched to the pesthouse. Order was restored, but the police could do nothing with the drunken nurse for want of a place to confine him where there would be no danger of communicating the pest to others.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Generally fair; rising temperature.
Sun rises at 7:04; sets at 5:25.
Moon sets at 4:28 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 London Times' Foreign News.
South Side Indignation Meeting.
Injunctions on Salary Grabs.
Boers Claim British Defeat.
2 Mystery of Dead Bandit.
Kansas City Wants Crowe.
3 Rumor Taylor Will Sign.
Big Guns for America.
To Muzzle French Press.
Kaiser May Urge Peace.
Quick Moves in Persia.
Near a Crisis in Egypt.
France on Nicaragua Treaty.
4 Closing of Molineux Trial.
Big Fight in Sangamon.
Frick-Carnegie Suit.
5 Likes the Republican Candidates.
National Education Session.
6 "Lucky" Baldwin to Race Here.
Referee White Knocked Out.
Plans for Anti-Trust Meetings.
8 Rehearing of Tax Law Suit Denied.
9 McKinley Urges Hawaiian Relief.
Last Rites for Lawton.
Northwestern L Bonds to Be Issued.
Thousands May Strike Today.
10 Weekly Review of Trade.
16 Woman Suffragists' Convention.

Pages.	Pages.
6 Courts.	13 Foreign Gossip.
7 Literature.	14 Railroads.
10 Insurance.	16 Fontenoy.
10 Commercial.	16 Society.
11 Financial.	16 Short Story.
12 Editorial.	

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOULOGNE	Rotterdam	Aorangi.
BRISBANE		
BREMEN	Aller	
COPENHAGEN	Norge	New England.
FUNCHAL		
GENOA	Augusta Victoria	
HAMBURG	Pretoria	
KOBE	Queen Adelaide.	
LONDON		Mesaba.
MANILA		Duke of Fife.
NEW YORK	Island	Cuzco.
NEW YORK	H. H. Mier	
NEW YORK	Trave	
NAPLES	K. Wilhelm II.	
SAN F'NCISCO	Alameda	Nippon Maru.
SAN F'NCISCO	City of Para	

BOERS CLAIM BRITISH DEFEAT.

London Puzzled by News That Buller Has Retired to the South of the Tugela River Again.

WAR OFFICE IN THE DARK

Some Experts Believe the Whole Movement Since Monday Is Part of Lord Roberts' Plans.

MEN AND MONEY WANTED.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 3 a. m.—Although the War office insists it has no confirmation of the report from Boer sources that General Buller for a third time has been repulsed and for the second time forced to recross the Tugela, nevertheless it is generally believed. The reasons for his retreat, if retreat it is, and his losses since Monday, however, are unknown.

General Buller's recent actions were shrouded in mystery from the start, and they are made still more puzzling by the statement by Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, early this morning.

Buller's Puzzling Movement.

When asked if he had any news from the front Mr. Balfour replied that he had information indicating that General Buller is not pressing his advance from the position he occupied Wednesday, and that the War office is not pressing him for details regarding the operations in progress.

No one seems ready to vouchsafe a satisfactory explanation of Mr. Balfour's statement. By some it is hoped that General Buller is sitting on Molen Spruit kopje, an important point north of the Tugela River and to the right of Zwart Kop, waiting for reinforcements before pushing ahead. Others maintain that General Buller is playing a strategic trick. Still others insist he has no real intention of again trying to relieve Ladysmith, but is simply making a demonstration intended to keep the Boer force busy on the Tugela until it is too late for Joubert to send reinforcements to Magersfontein in time to influence the great events there impending.

All these theories are hopeful enough and are backed by the opinion of some of the best war experts in London. Yet the public fears that when Buller makes an official report it will be seen that he has received another check, and has been compelled to retrace his steps to the south banks of the Tugela.

On the Western Border.

But General Buller is not the only British General in south Africa having trouble. Generals MacDonald and Methuen apparently have a few. MacDonald, with the Highland brigade, had not long to wait at Koodoosberg before being attacked. His position on the important drift over the Riet River, severing the Boer commandos to the south of the river from the main force, rendered the enemy's situation difficult. On the 7th he was vigorously attacked by the Boers and the battle raged from 9 o'clock in the morning till dusk. The enemy attempted to turn the British left, but failed.

Hoping to cut the Boers off MacDonald telegraphed to Modder River for cavalry. Four regiments with two batteries of artillery were sent to him. The Boers, however, took alarm and made off so hurriedly that the cavalry could do little more than skirmish with their rear. A small force of Boers with one gun still remained in contact with the Highland brigade on the 8th, but the cavalry were out so as to prevent it being strengthened and reinforced.

MacDonald, though pretty well harassed, considered his position tenable, and was prepared to hold on, but Lord Methuen ordered him back to the Modder River. MacDonald's losses are said to be fifty killed and wounded.

Ask for Money and Men.

The supplementary army estimate was issued last evening, showing that in consequence of the war the amount now wanted is £13,000,000 and the number of additional men to be provided for 120,000. The original estimate for men for the year was 184,853. In October last 35,000 more were voted, and 120,000 are now provided for. This makes a total of 339,853.

Owing to the fact that the labor market is generally good and volunteers for service in south Africa are growing scarce, the War office has issued an order reducing the standard of height.

Crowds Seek News of War.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The English public all day long had the critical situation of Buller's forces on their nerves. The War office, the political and service clubs, were crowded all afternoon and evening by men in search of war news.

Buller Not Pressing Advance.

Just after the House convened Bannerman asked if the government had any war news. Balfour's only answer was "No," but just before the House adjourned Balfour rose in his place and with great care gave utterance to this statement: "The War office has information pointing to the conclusion that Buller is not pressing his advance beyond the point he occupied on Wednesday, and the government do not feel justified in asking him for more detailed information, nor if they had it would they make it public until the operation was completed."

Views of the Experts.

This only increased the anxious gloom of those who were waiting for news. Experts wondered whether the operation referred to was a retreat or the relief of Ladysmith. All agreed that the situation showed clearly that the government and Lord Roberts were agreed that Buller should be left severely alone with his present forces to work out the salvation of Ladysmith, and make good, if

he can, his former failures on the Tugela. Many of the best informed are inclined to think that both Methuen and Buller have received instructions only to keep as many Boers as possible employed on the Modder and the Tugela while Roberts and Kitchener complete arrangements and prepare to strike a heavy blow against the Orange Free State.

Have Faith in News.

The Leader expert says: "The Boers report that Buller once more has been forced to retreat across the Tugela River. Hitherto their dispatches have been unpleasantly near the mark, and there will be a general disposition to believe this news. Buller's own friends had no news from him up to 10 o'clock last night. MacDonald has been recalled by that astonishing General, Methuen. There can only be one excuse for such a movement—that is the imminence of a march to the east.

"It is beyond doubt that the most authoritative opinion in London regards it probable that an endeavor will be made to force the line of the Orange River before Wednesday next. If Buller has retired for the third time then we fear Ladysmith must fall."

Roberts About to Move.

The Post expert says: "Roberts evidently is about to begin his campaign and there are signs that the first important move is to be that of Methuen's force, which has just been reinforced by several regiments of cavalry which have been lately in the Colesberg district, as well as by horse artillery which was believed to be there.

"The probability is that the Seventh division will shortly be heard of as cooperating with that of Methuen. Meanwhile Buller will be doing his best to keep the Boers in Natal occupied. If Balfour's statement is correct, he can hardly be intending to relieve Ladysmith or contemplating any determined attack on the Boer army."

Believe Buller Has Failed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 4:20 a. m.—London accepts as true the Boer statement that General Buller has failed again. These statements were passed by the British censor at Aden, and are read in the light of Mr. Balfour's announcement in the Commons that General Buller is not pressing his advance.

Mr. Winston Churchill wires that Vaal Krantz was impracticable for the guns which were needed to support a further advance. His cablegram leaves General Buller on Tuesday night sending a fresh brigade to relieve the tired holders of Vaal Krantz.

The descriptive writers with General Buller were allowed a rather free hand again in explaining the ugly position which the British held and the natural obstacles which had to be overcome. So it is easy to infer that with Boer riflemen and artillery defending them these hills, ravines, and jungles have not been overcome, and thus the public is prepared in advance for bad news.

Ladysmith Hears the Battle.

Heliograms from Ladysmith, dated Monday, describe the effect General Buller's cannonade had on the worn garrison. Hope ran high that the long period of inactivity and tedium was drawing to a close. The crash of guns was almost continuous for ten hours, and at times it seemed as if as many as twenty shells burst in a minute.

The Boers, preparing always for the possibility of defeat, were driving herds and sending long wagon trains toward the Drakensberg passes.

Intense darkness and silence followed, broken only by frogs croaking and the occasional blaze of star shells, surrounding the town with a circle of light to prevent the unobserved approach of the enemy. A series of British mines, laid for the Boers, exploded accidentally, shaking and alarming the city and camp.

Ordered by Lord Roberts.

General MacDonald's retirement puzzles the military commentators. The theory that finds acceptance is that it was ordered by Lord Roberts, and that both General Buller's and General MacDonald's operations were by the direction of the Commander-in-Chief in order to occupy the Boers at widely separated points, so they would be unable to transfer any portion of their forces to oppose the projected central advance.

Mr. Charles Williams, a military writer, who is understood to be in confidential relations with Lord Wolseley, says that beyond doubt the most authoritative opinion in London regards it as probable that an endeavor will be made to force the line of the Orange River before Wednesday next, possibly by Monday.

Big Increase in the Navy.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, is preparing estimates for a large increase in the navy. It is thought not improbable that Parliament will be asked for £20,000,000 for new ships.

Sir Edward Clarke to Retire.

In consequence of the adoption by the Conservative association of Plymouth of a resolution deprecating his attitude toward the government's south African policy, Sir Edward George Clarke, who has represented Plymouth in Parliament since 1880, has applied for the Chiltern hundreds.

Brief Items of War News.

The Daily Telegraph announces that General Sir Francis Clery is on the way to England invalided.

The Colonial office has received a dispatch contradicting the report that the Boers had shot Messrs. John McLachlan Jr. and Robbins at Harrismith for refusing to be commandeered.

The British bark Birkdale, with contraband, has been seized by a British warship at Durban.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 5, says:

"Colonel Plumer's force, Feb. 2, attacked the Boer position near Ramonsta and after heavy fighting, including an endeavor to take the place by storm, the British were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. No Boers were injured."

BRITISH RETIRE ACROSS TUGELA

Abandon Kopje at Molen's Drift After Bombardment and Return to Former Position.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Thursday, Feb. 8.—The British, who were in possession of the kopje at Molen's Drift, abandoned it after a bombardment by Boer cannon this morning and retired across the Tugela River to their former position. A desultory cannonade is proceeding at the Tugela this morning, but otherwise everything is quiet.

MACDONALD IS CALLED BACK.

After Sharp Fight at Koodoosberg Drift General Methuen Orders Retirement to Modder River.

KOODOOSBERG DRIFT, Feb. 8.—The Boers yesterday made a determined attempt to drive the British from a hill commanding the drift. Mounting two seven-pounders at the northern extremity they shelled the position intermittently the whole day. The Seaforth Highlanders gained a position on the rocky summit, and kept up a sustained rifle fire, but suffered somewhat from the Boers' shelling. A battery was sent, and succeeded in silencing the Boer fire.

Meanwhile two companies of the Argyll Highlanders, advancing along the plain in a westerly direction, found the Boers intrenched at a small drift. A sharp engagement followed, lasting all day.

General Macdonald now only required sufficient troops in order to completely surround the Boers. General Babington was dispatched from Modder River with a large force of cavalry and two horse batteries, but failed to reach here although he started early enough in the day to enable him to get here early this evening.

This morning General Methuen ordered the combined force should retire upon the Modder River, which movement is now proceeding. The British losses in the fighting on Wednesday were fifty men killed or wounded.

DETAILS OF BULLER'S ATTACK.

Story of Wynne's Feint and the Crossing of the Tugela by Lyttleton.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.]

GENERAL BULLER'S HEADQUARTERS, SPRINGFIELD BRIDGE, Natal, Feb. 8, 8:20 a. m.—During the afternoon of the 4th (Sunday) General Buller moved his infantry and artillery forward to Potgieter's Drift. The next morning the whole army advanced.

General Wynne's brigade, supported by six batteries, made a feint attack frontally against the Boer center on the Brakfontein ridges and the remainder of the force massed as if about to support General Wynne.

The bombardment opened at 7 o'clock and soon became general. At 10 o'clock the batteries withdrew from the attack on Brakfontein, in which they had been sharply engaged with the Boer artillery, and the main attack was developed against Vaal Krantz Ridge.

A pontoon bridge was thrown over Munger's Drift, covered by a formidable concentration of field artillery and the naval battery established on Zwart's Kop.

General Lyttleton's brigade then crossed the river, the Durham regiment leading, and carried Vaal Krantz in gallant style, capturing several prisoners. The Durhams lost seventy of their number.

The troops then intrenched themselves on Vaal Krantz, and the Boers immediately began shelling them.

It was now reported that the hill was impracticable for the guns which were needed to support a further advance.

The troops maintained themselves in the position during Feb. 6 (Thursday), losing about 150 men up till nightfall.

LEYDS ON BULLER'S MOVES.

Thinks They Are Feints and That the British Intend to Attack the Orange Free State.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9.—Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, says he believes the English have given up all idea of relieving Ladysmith, and that General Buller's movements now are all feints. He believes the entire efforts of the English now will be turned toward the Orange Free State. The federals, he declared, have a complete plan of defense there.

NO BOERS AT STERKSTROOM.

Fighting Over for the Present—Seven Briton's Captured at Browne's Farm.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY DUNCOMBE JEWELL.]

STERKSTROOM, Feb. 9, 9:40 a. m.—There has been no further fighting today. Patrols sent out this morning from Penhoek report having seen nothing of the Boers. A standing patrol sergeant and six men from Brabant's Horse at Browne's Farm were surprised and captured early yesterday morning. Prior to the attempt at Penhoek and Bird's River Camps a relief party sent from Penhoek blundered on 300 Boers. One man from the Cape Mounted Rifles had his horse shot and was captured, but the others escaped. A Frenchman, who is supposed to be a spy, was caught and brought into Sterkstroom Camp tonight.

BRITISH SORTIE REPULSED.

Boers Force the Withdrawal of Two Thousand Troops Who Started for Colenso.

HEAD LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Wednesday, Feb. 7.—An armored train yesterday made a sortie from Chieveley towards Colenso and landed 2,000 British troops on the right of the Boer position. The Boers immediately crossed the river and made an attack with rifles and artillery, forcing the withdrawal of both the train and the troops to Chieveley. The fighting on the Upper Tugela River lasted until 8 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) evening. Particulars are lacking. Firing at Colenso and along the Upper Tugela has been proceeding since 5 o'clock this morning.

HUTTON ORDERED TO AFRICA.

Major General Commanding the Canadian Militia to Go to the Front.

Ottawa, Ont, Feb. 9.—The government is stated to have received a cable from the British War office tonight recalling Major General Hutton, the imperial officer, commanding the Canadian militia, to take a command in south Africa. The General is one of the most successful organizers of mounted infantry in the British army.

SWISS TRADE WITH AMERICA.

Exports to United States in January Show an Increase Over Same Month a Year Ago.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD LACHMANN.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Feb. 9.—Swiss exports to the United States in January were 10,000,000 francs, as compared to 7,570,000 in January of last year.

The Hamburg-America company has raised its capital to 15,000,000 marks in order to inaugurate a line of steamers to north Brazil and to improve the service from Italy to the United States.

SOUDAN REVOLT IS SERIOUS.

Telegrams Received in London Say Mutiny at Khartum Is Causing Great Anxiety.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch from Cairo says the mutiny of Soudanese troops at Khartum has assumed serious proportions and is causing great anxiety.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Prince Henri d'Orleans has an article in the Matin today in the course of which he advises France to take advantage of England's difficulties. He says:

"At the present time we must not content ourselves with purely negative formulas in foreign politics. We have not the right to follow events in south Africa and Egypt with complete disinterestedness."

Duluth Favors the Boer Cause.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—A mass meeting representing a sprinkling of all parties tonight passed resolutions of sympathy with the Boers, urging upon this government that if mediate, denying that the sympathies of this country are with Great Britain, and hoping that the Boer struggle for independence would succeed. A collection for the Boer Red Cross fund, together with the resolutions and a Boer flag made by a Duluth woman, will be sent to Kruger.

Dramshop Mandamus Case Up.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—In the mandamus proceedings brought in the Supreme Court against Mayor Carter H. Harrison to compel him to issue a dramshop license to John T. Hinch, Isaac Wan was given today to file the writ, and twenty days were given to the party raising the question of law in which to file briefs.

CLAIM FLAW IN IDENTITY

STATEMENT THAT DEAD BANDIT WAS FRANK SPENCER DISPUTED.

While Coroner's Jury and Police Generally Say the Robber Killed at Woerner's Pavilion Was the Ex-Convict, Other Bluecoats and Several Thieves Are Incredulous—Verdict Holds Shooting by Sommerfeldt and Barmm Justifiable.

Mystery still hangs around the Woerner Pavilion shooting affair despite the verdict of the Coroner's jury. There remains a doubt in the minds of some of the police as to the identity of the man who was killed, although Expert Buckley of the Chicago Police Identification bureau says there is no doubt that the man was Frank Spencer. In arriving at this conclusion Expert Buckley uses the Bertillon system of measurements, generally supposed to be unerring. According to police records, Frank Spencer is an ex-convict, a murderer, and a robber. Doubts that the dead man is Spencer arise from seeming incongruities in the evidence.

When the police first looked into the shooting after it occurred at 11 o'clock on Thursday night they pronounced it a clear case of attempted holdup in which the robber became the victim. This view was apparently established by the Coroner's verdict. He had entered Woerner's Pavilion, 1859 West Madison street, and there had encountered Attorney Frank Barmm, who has offices in the Journal Building, and Bartender Edward Sommerfeldt. The result of the meeting was the killing of the stranger.

Some of the police have a theory which they are not ready to exploit. It is based on the assumption that the victim of the shooting was drinking in the pavilion saloon. In order to demonstrate this the stomach was taken in hand by physicians to examine the contents and to see if he had been drinking Rhine wine, as was suggested. It was Rhine, wine and seltzer that Barmm and Summerfeldt were drinking.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon heard the testimony of Sommerfeldt, the bartender; of Miss Amanda Woerner, daughter of Proprietor C. A. Woerner; and of Policeman John O'Dowd, Policeman George P. Sampson of the West Lake Street Station, J. W. Kirkham, a Garfield Park policeman, and N. L. Rice, a numismatist, who boards at the Great Northern Hotel. F. A. Barmm, the lawyer who claims to have done the killing, did not testify. The testimony of these various witnesses and Bertillon Expert Buckley was heard and the verdict rendered was that the dead man was Frank Spencer, and that he was killed by Sommerfeldt and Barmm, and that the killing was justifiable homicide.

After the testimony had been heard and in the face of the apparently irrefutable evidence of the Bertillon measurements and records some of the policemen working on the case intimated they were not satisfied with the conclusions reached. They said they did not believe the man killed was Spencer. In this same connection several thieves in the County Jail who are well acquainted with the habits and criminal record of Spencer said they were certain it could not have been he.

Argue Against Theory.

Some of the things pointed to as contradictory of the theory that the dead man is Spencer are that he was well dressed, that he was apparently accustomed to taking good care of himself, and that he had in his pocket $156. The police who know Spencer say that if he had so much money he would not go out on a cold night alone on such a perilous trip to rob a place where he hardly could hope to find more than a few dollars.

"If it was Frank Spencer," the thieves in the county jail say, "he never would have gone on a holdup alone. His old pal, Ed Ratigan, would have been along with him to prevent anybody from coming from behind to get the drop on him. It does not read like a job by a high-grade thief, and Frank Spencer is a good thief."

On the linen worn by the dead man were the initials "R. S." The clothing he wore bore the mark, "A. C. Davis," and was made by tailors in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, less than a month ago. The tailor was paid $50 for the clothing. These meager clews were taken up by a man who viewed the body at Donley's undertaking rooms, 2115 West Madison street, and who afterward said he believed the dead man was a dentist whom he knew. He refused to divulge the name of the dentist, and did not appear at the inquest, and nothing was found out there which would lend any probability to the theory.

In further support of the police theory and the Coroner's verdict, two persons identified the body as that of a man who held up Mrs. William E. Benson's saloon, 869 West Kinzie street, on last Wednesday night. These were Julius Fuermann, 1415 Central Park avenue, and Mrs. Benson.

Sommerfeldt Disputes Barmm.

While Lawyer Barmm did not take the witness stand, he talked a good deal to newspaper men, and claimed it was he who fired the fatal shots. Sommerfeldt disputed this claim with Barmm. Barmm was present at the inquest, and interrupted Sommerfeldt several times while the latter was on the witness stand.

According to the story of the affair that Barmm told, he seized the revolver of the robber, and shot him, while the robber was trying to shoot. Both agree that the robber fired only one shot. Sommerfeldt says he fired the shot that struck the robber in the left eye, inflicting a mortal injury. Miss Woerner says only four shots were fired.

Two shots were fired downward, as the bullet holes in the floor of the saloon attest. These shots were the ones claimed by Barmm, and were evidently fired while the robber was lying down, and while he stood over him. Barmm asserts, however, that the robber was standing and getting out a second revolver. The bullet holes in the floor apparently could not have been fired so they would have killed the robber while both he and Barmm were standing facing each other.

The so-called mask worn by the robber was a black muffler. Barmm said the mask or muffler was drawn over the robber's face, so that it covered his chin and one eye. Miss Woerner said it was covering only the robber's mouth and chin.

Story Told by Sommerfeldt.

The principal witnesses among those heard at the inquest in the afternoon were the bartender, Sommerfeldt, and Miss Woerner. Sommerfeldt's story of the affair is substantially as follows: The man supposed to be Spencer came in the saloon while Miss Woerner was tending at the bar the bartender being down-stairs. He pulled a revolver and commanded Barmm to hold up both his hands. Spencer then robbed the till, and walked out into the open space of the room, preparatory to searching Barmm, whose hands were now raised toward the ceiling. He emptied the contents of Barmm's pockets into his own, and was about to remove a valuable ring from his victim's finger when the bartender (Sommerfeldt), who had heard the noise from the basement, appeared on the scene, crept softly up to Spencer, and threw his arm about him from behind. "It's all up now," said Sommerfeldt. "Is that so?" returned Spencer. Reaching back over his right shoulder Spencer shot at the bartender with a revolver held in his left hand. The bullet struck Sommerfeldt, tore a gash in his right forearm, and, glancing up, grazed his head and sped on, the flame singeing his head. Sommerfeldt fired at almost the same instant, and his bullet pierced the left eye and the brain of the robber, who sank to the floor. The weapon slipped from his hand, and Barmm, seizing it, fired two shots at the prostrate man. A huge dog, belonging to the house, had attacked Spencer in the midst of the struggle, and the dead man's ears were mutilated.

Miss Woerner's Testimony.

Miss Woerner, who was regarded as a credible witness, said that when the robber entered the saloon she was frightened at the sight of his revolver and at his command to Barmm to throw up his hands. She is a rather pretty girl with pleasing manners and made a favorable impression as a witness. In continuing her testimony she said she ran from the saloon screaming. When she got out in the rear she said she sent the porter to find a policeman. The porter came back, she said, saying he could find none. She heard the shooting then. She said she heard four shots in all. She sent the porter away again to find a park policeman if he could find no other, and after awhile a park policeman returned with the porter.

Measurements of Spencer.

The Bertillon measurements of Spencer were taken in 1893, after he had been placed under bonds here for attempting to rob a hotel at 311 Michigan avenue. Spencer's record was as follows:

Served six years in the Ohio State penitentiary for burglary in Johnson County, O.

Previous to this time shot and killed the town Marshal of Kittaning, Pa.

Sentenced to nine years in Cañon City, Colo., for a safe-blowing job done in Pueblo, Colo.

Robbery and the attempted murder of Policeman Schumacher in Chicago on Oct. 29, 1893.

Now wanted in Ohio for murder. In Ohio he is known as Patrick O'Keefe.

Described in New York.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—At the store of Sharp & Co., tailors, Fifth Avenue Hotel, the man who bought a suit of clothes in the name of "A. C. Davis," on Jan. 13, was remembered well. The salesman who measured him declared him a good-looking man, under 40, nearly 6 feet tall, weighing about 170 pounds, with dark complexion, blue-gray eyes, brown hair and mustache, with a few gray hairs. He was well dressed at the time in a suit made by a fashionable tailor.

"So far from looking like a robber," the salesman said tonight, "he appeared more like a club man than anything else."

The suit he had made for him cost $50. Being a stranger, he paid $10 deposit when he ordered the clothes, and the rest when they were finished. The suit consisted of a black cheviot coat and vest and dark gray trousers, with a blue stripe. It was not sent to any address. The man said he preferred to take the clothes away himself.

NEBEKER SCORES C. B. LANDIS.

Former United States Treasurer Denounces Indiana Congressman for Withdrawing from Race.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Former United States Treasurer E. H. Nebeker of Covington, who was one of Congressman C. B. Landis' lieutenants in the Congressman's prospective race for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, now on, has created a sensation by denouncing the Congressman for withdrawing. Landis probably will be renominated for Congress in the Ninth District at the Noblesville convention on Feb. 22.

"I have been abused from one end of the State to the other for support of Landis for this race," said Mr. Nebeker, "and then, to cap the climax, he sits down on me. It seems that I am to be consoled with the knowledge that the one who does the most for him he treats the worst."

It was generally understood Landis would announce his candidacy immediately following the Congressional convention.

ARRESTED ON ARSON CHARGE.

O. M. Smith of Aurora, Caught in Boston, Also Accused of Abandoning His Wife.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9.—O. M. Smith, alias William Green, of Aurora, Ill., was arrested here today on a warrant charging that he set fire to two houses in Aurora. They were burned and he, it is charged, collected the insurance on the furniture. Then he disappeared. He also is charged with the abandonment of his wife, Frances Smith, and an infant child. Smith has waived extradition, and he will start west tonight in custody of Chief of Police Michaels of Aurora.

Aurora, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Two residences occupied by O. M. Smith here six years ago were burned. His deserted wife now charges Smith with setting the buildings on fire to secure the insurance he carried on the household furniture.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW REASONER, East Orange, N. J., died yesterday, aged 77. As Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway he had charge of the construction of the line between Praag and Watertown. Up to his recent retirement Mr. Reasoner was Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the right-hand man of its President, Samuel Sloan. While train dispatcher of the Hudson River railroad Mr. Reasoner was the bodyguard of President Lincoln on his memorable secret trip from Washington to West Point, for the consultation with General Scott, which resulted in the appointment of Grant as McClellan's successor.

ALFRED E. JOHNSON, Chicago, died on Thursday afternoon at his residence, 1060 Barry avenue, of pneumonia. He came to Chicago nearly forty years ago. Mr. Johnson was a building contractor, and took part in the construction of many of the modern skyscrapers. He was 50 years old, and left a widow and five children. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Deny Alley "L" Autocab Rumor.

The officials of the Alley "L" yesterday ridiculed the idea that plans are in contemplation for running a line of automobiles as feeders to the elevated road. "It is an interesting subject," said President Leslie Carter, "and we would like to consider it. All roads would welcome such a plan, but the automobile omnibus has yet to be invented."

Suspected Gambling Leads to Raid.

Chief Kipley having learned that gambling was supposed to be going on in the rear of John Burns' saloon, 3060 State street, the place was raided last night and twenty-five occupants and Burns were arrested. Later they were released on bonds. Detectives Schubert and Wooldridge, with seven policemen from the Thirty-fifth Street Station, made the raid. The bond of Burns was set at $300.

Thinks John De Janne Was Poisoned.

John De Janne, the 14-year-old son of Valentine De Janne, 138 West Ohio street, died suddenly last evening. Joseph M. De Trana, 277 Milwaukee avenue, reached the house ten minutes after the boy died and said he thought the boy had been poisoned. An inquest will be held today.

Alleged Pigeon Thieves Arrested.

Charles Johnson, Louis Abel, Matthew Scheiter, and Matthew Hoppel, alleged pigeon thieves, were arrested by the Summerdale police last evening at Diamond Park, Ravenswood. It is charged that they have been stealing pigeons and chickens near the park for some time.

SOMMERFELDT'S VICTIM AND HIS POLICE DOUBLE

Man shot as supposed robber.
[Letters "R. S." on his linen.]

Frank Spencer.
[His Bertillon record is said to fit dead man.]

SETS ROGER WILLIAMS RIGHT.

Old Paper Discovered in Massachusetts Archives Showing Decree of Banishment Was Revoked.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—For years at every session of the Massachusetts Legislature some member has introduced an order providing for the revocation of the ancient decree of banishment issued against Roger Williams in 1635. Speeches have been made yearly by the advocates of these measures, proposing to set the early settler right in the eyes of history. Year after year the court has turned a deaf ear to their pleadings to "wipe the blot off the records of the colony."

Roger Williams' admirers and defenders need concern themselves no further over his legal status in Massachusetts. A bit of history long buried has just been uncovered.

Among the papers in the archives of the State is a document bearing the date of March 31, 1676, showing that the council on that day revoked the order of banishment passed against Roger Williams years before. This fact has remained unknown all these years because there is no reference to the act in the records of Massachusetts Bay Colony, as it was an act of the council, and, since the records of the council for a period including the year 1676 are missing, the revocation of the sentence is noted only in the long lost original manuscript, which is now in the custody of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The following is a verbatim copy of the revocation of the decree:

Whereas, Mr. Roger Williams stands at present under a bentence of Restraint from coming into this colony, yet considering how readyly & freely at all times he hath served the English Interest in this time of warre with the Indians and manefested his particular respects to the Authority of this colony in several services desired of him, & further understanding how by the last assault of the Indians upon Providence his House is burned & himself in his old age reduced to an uncomfortable and disabled (?) state: Out of compassion to him in this condition the Councill doe order & declare that if the syd Mr. Williams shall see cause & desire it he shall have liberty to repayre into any of our Townes for his security & comfortable abode during these Publick Troubles. He behaving himself peaceably & inoffensibly & not dissemenating & venting any of his different opinions in matters of Religion to the dissatisfaction of any.

1676—E. R.; S.—Past by ye Council the 31th of March. Endorsed "act of ye Council 31 March, 1676; as to Mr. Roger Wms banishment taken of."

The signature, "E. R., S.," is meant for Edward Rawson, secretary.

ICE HURTS BUFFALO SHIPPING.

Whalebacks, Barges, and Steamers Swept Down Creek, Smashing Bridges, Docks, and Other Property.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 9.—High water and floating ice in Buffalo Creek today caused damage estimated at $100,000 to shipping and docks along the stream. The whaleback Thomas Wilson was the first to break from its moorings, and rammed the Hoyt and No. 123 at the same dock, causing them to break their cables. The steamers Carnegie and Buffalo were moored a few hundred feet from the Michigan street bridge. The whalebacks struck them and carried them away from their moorings. The bridgetender succeeded in raising the bridge, but the Buffalo and Carnegie struck one side of it stern foremost, damaging the bridge and the boats.

The three whalebacks were in midstream and two of them passed through, but the Wilson struck the Cleveland and Buffalo docks, running its stern about ten feet up on the dock, badly damaging both the boat and dock.

Later the steamers Rochester, S. S. Jewett, Troy, La Gonda, and Curry were swept away from their moorings. The Rochester and Jewett became tightly wedged between the Cleveland and Buffalo docks and the dock at the Eastern elevator. The Troy, La Gonda, and Curry floated down stream, many tugs narrowly escaping the swiftly moving boats. They were finally captured and safely moored.

CARS ROLL DOWN EMBANKMENT.

Special Derailed Near Nestoria, Mich.—All but Few Passengers Escape Uninjured.

Marquette, Mich., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic special train which left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon jumped the track near Nestoria on account of a broken rail and three coaches rolled down the embankment eighteen feet, carrying forty passengers with them.

No one was killed and all but a few of the passengers escaped injury. None of the injured were dangerously hurt. The worst injured were: William Green, Marquette, traveling engineer, who was cut about the head, and Mrs. Henry Raymond, Negaunee. Assistant Superintendent Thomas Smith was also slightly injured, but immediately took charge and gave orders and superintended the clearing of the line.

The injured and others were brought back on the regular train late this evening.

STEALS A TRAY OF DIAMONDS.

Two Men Enter Louisville Jewelry Store and One Walks Out with $5,000 in Gems.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—A tray containing diamonds to the value of $5,000 was stolen from the jewelry store of Rodgers & Krull, 311 Fourth avenue, this afternoon. Two men entered the store and one of them asked to be shown some collar buttons. Mr. Rodgers was alone at the time. The man made the purchase and left. The other man had meantime disappeared. An hour later the tray of diamonds, mostly set in rings, was missing.

Leach Made a Lieutenant.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—On the recommendation of the commanding officer Edward D. Leach has been appointed assistant engineer of the First Ship's Crew, Naval Militia, to rank as Lieutenant, junior grade. The commission of James Sill as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment, is revoked. Permission is granted the "Royal Guards" at Aurora to parade with arms, but without ammunition, to Dec. 31, 1900. Dishonorable discharges have been granted Privates Bert De Hart, Fred Sickle, George Smith, Hubert Wilkin, and John Fleming, all of Company H, Fifth Regiment.

"Levee" Saloon Music Order.

Hereafter the music in saloons of the "levee" district will consist exclusively of solos, or at most duets, if the order of Inspector Hartnett, issued last night, is obeyed. "Orchestras and bands are henceforth strictly barred in my district for saloons," he said. "I have no objection to a piano or a violin, but when seven or eight instruments are used it is a nuisance to the public and should be abated." The saloonkeepers were notified of the order.

WANT CROWE IN MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY OFFICERS COME WITH REQUISITION PAPERS.

Chief Kipley Confident He Can Convict in Tower "W" Case, but Prisoner Will Be Given Up if Present Evidence Fails—Detective Corbett Accuses Several Men Never Suspected, and Kane County State's Attorney Refuses Warrants for Them.

Chief of Police Kipley was served with requisition papers yesterday demanding the delivery to the Kansas City authorities of Patrick Crowe, who is under arrest charged with the robbery of the Chicago and Northwestern fast mail at Tower W on Oct. 13, 1899. The identification of Crowe by a number of persons as the man who with others held up and robbed a Missouri Pacific train soon after the Northwestern train robbery prompted the Kansas City police department to its action.

Unless other arrests are made by the Chicago police in connection with the capture of Crowe he will be turned over to the police of Kansas City by the Sheriff of Kane County, under an agreement between that official and Chief Kipley. The requisition papers were taken to Geneva, Ill., last night for service upon Sheriff Dimmer. The police authorities of Chicago do not propose to lose possession of Crowe until they are convinced they cannot convict him of the Tower W robbery. At present Chief Kipley thinks he can prove Crowe's guilt.

Detective Corbett's Plan Fails.

Inspector Hunt and Captain Lavin were in conference with Chief Kipley during the day and outlined their plan of prosecution. The three officials feel positive they have the right man, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and the action of a private detective by the name of R. L. Corbett, who went to Geneva accompanied by Attorney Powell, expecting to get warrants for the arrest for alleged complicity in the train robbery of four men whose names hitherto have not been connected with the affair.

Frank Joslyn, State's Attorney of Kane County, was at Geneva when Corbett arrived there and Sheriff Dimmer referred the whole matter to him. After the detective had made the best showing he could of the evidence in his possession against the four men the State's Attorney decided there was not sufficient ground for issuing the warrants. Detective Corbett left Geneva at 8 o'clock in high dudgeon and returned to Chicago.

"I will not throw cold water on the aspirations of any detective, public or private," said Chief Kipley, "and if Corbett wins he has my best wishes, but I am afraid he is on the wrong tack now. At present I am not interested in any person connected with the case but Crowe. I am credited with persecutting him, but why should I do so when there is a good case against him in Kansas City? We have him 'cinched,' and he cannot escape."

Road Employes Above Reproach.

Inspector Hunt was surprised when told that members of the train crew had been accused of complicity in the crime by Detective Corbett. Special Agent Riley of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and all of his subordinates, were surprised also, their long acquaintance with the case never having led them even to suspect any one of the train crew or employés of the American Express company. Chief of Police Logan of Elgin said in the evening that the names made public by Corbett were, as far as his personal acquaintance went, the names of men above reproach in Elgin.

Manager Albert Antisdel of the American Express company said that Detective Corbett was acting on his own responsibility in trying to make arrests and was not acting officially for the express company.

JUNIOR HOP AT ANN ARBOR.

Social Event of College Year at Michigan University Is Unusually Brilliant.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The junior hop, the social event of the year in Ann Arbor, was held tonight. Five hundred people danced from 10 o'clock, when the grand march began, until hours after midnight in the huge space made by throwing open the two adjoining gymnasium buildings.

Four huge calcium lights were placed in the galleries of the gymnasium. One of these was in each of the corners of the gallery. At various times during the evening while dancing was in progress the electric lights of the hall were suddenly extinguished. Then, while the dancers continued to circle about, the only illumination would be the calcium lights.

The decorations were garlands in green intertwined with strings of incandescent light bulbs. Festoons hungs from an arbor suspended in the center of the floor space.

Fourteen fraternity booths and the one for the independents were ranged about the walls. The fraternity houses are filled with guests from out of town. A large contingent is here from Chicago, nearly 100 from Detroit, also many from Jackson, Lansing, Grand Rapids, St. Paul, Minn., and Buffalo, N. Y. Each incoming train from the East and West today brought its load of young girls and chaperones.

The girl visitors will stay at the fraternity houses until Sunday afternoon. Among the Chicago women present were: Mrs. E. A. Potter and Mrs. Ralph Starrett, the Misses Page, Potter, Ward, and Douglas; Mabel L. Parker, Mrs. R. Talcott, the Misses Elma Talcott, Louise Seinauk, Adele Ruggles, Mary McDonald, S. Norton, L. Parker, G. Parker, Abbie Burkhart, Agnes Mountain, Katherine Lowrie, Durant, Goodyear, and Florence Pride.

ECHO OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

Now Asserted Esterhazy Will Surrender Himself for Trial for Writing the Bordereau.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Temps this evening says it understands Major Count Esterhazy intends to surrender himself for trial on the old charge of having in his possession the document known as "Cette canaille de D——," which figured so prominently in the recent trial at Rennes of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, and that he asks for a safe conduct regarding the other proceedings taken against him. It is further asserted that he now admits he wrote the bordereau at the late Colonel Sandherr's instructions in order to deceive Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, the former German military attaché at Paris, to whom he communicated the bogus documents.

First Car in Eighteenth Street.

The first car ever run over the Eighteenth street tracks between State and Halsted streets was put in operation yesterday. Alderman Pike insisted that either the cars be run or the tracks torn up.

"Deride Not Any Man's Infirmities."

Tell him, rather, how to get rid of them. Most infirmities come from bad blood and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has scrofula, salt rheum, humors, catarrh, dyspepsia or rheumatism should at once begin taking this medicine that the infirmity may be promptly removed.

Impure Blood—"I was troubled with pimples, resulting from impure blood. Since taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my blood is thoroughly purified and the pimples have disappeared. I am well." Miss Matilda Steubenville, O.

Eczema—"We had to tie the hands of our two-year-old son on account of eczema on face and limbs. No medicine ever helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which soon cured." Mrs. A. Van Wyck, 135 Montgomery st., Paterson, N. J.

Dyspepsia, etc.—"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Hood's Sarsaparilla which acted finely in my case. I am thoroughly cured." H. E. Seeley, 1274 W. 15th Av., Denver, Col.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 193 Clark St
Tel., Express 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. For River points Ashland, Nemahbin, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. Open gates Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. For River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. For River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. For River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin
6.00 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. For Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED —ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapol

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 193 Clark St
Tel., Express 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Buffet Parlor and and Sleepers.

AIL. Fox River points Ashland, Marquette, Copper Country.

MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, South Dakota. Coaches only.

STATE EXPRESS. Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

BAY EXPRESS. Fox River reen Bay.

ADO SPECIAL. One night Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Des Moines and Iowa.

NSIN MAIL. Fox River eon Bay, Green Lake.

NSIN SPECIAL. Fox River en Bay, Marinette, Menominee

D LIMITED. Fox River kland, Northern Wisconsin

ND DAKOTA EXPRESS. es, Council Bluffs, Omaha, y, Iowa, South Dakota.

-WESTERN LIMITED. s, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

AND LIMITED. Californ. ne Days. All points on Union alt Lake City, Omaha, Fort. Francisco, Los Angeles.

ULA EXPRESS. Fox ts, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Copper Country.

H-SUPERIOR LIMITED

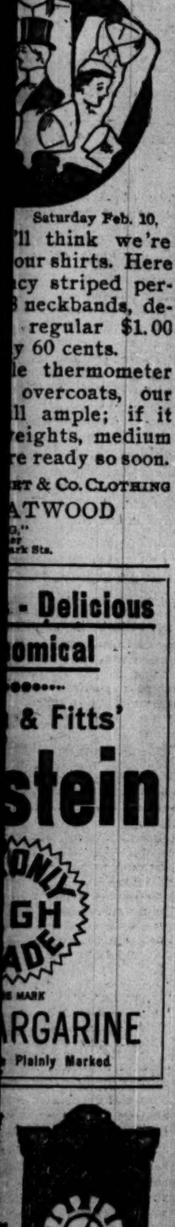
AUL FAST MAIL. Janes. ilson, Eau Claire, St. Paul, lls, Duluth.

EXPRESS. Janesville, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, ss, Paul, Minneapolis.

D EXPRESS. Rock Island, s, Omaha; Black Hills, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

ANCE EXPRESS. Fox nts, Green Bay, Menominee, ntain, Florence, Hurley.

ES TRAINS. a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., m., 10.20 p. m.



Saturday Feb. 10,
'll think we're our shirts. Here cy striped per- neckbands, de- regular $1.00 y 60 cents. le thermometer overcoats, our ll ample; if it eights, medium re ready so soon.
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his Statement is Strong Foun- the Truth.
ority are attached to e in the advertising of ey cure Biliousness, brash, Indigestion, n the Stomach, Bitter Offensive Breath, Sick Nausea, Constipation s. A sale of 8,000,- ses how well they cure e very name of Beech- arry with it an almost and the testimony of cured by the use of would fill 6 volumes, the orld has ever seen.

RUMOR TAYLOR WILL SIGN

HOLDS CONFRENCE AT FRANKFORT WITH PARTY LEADERS.

Kentucky Executive Continues in His Opposition to the Agreement Reached at Louisville, Although in a Statement He Holds Out Little Hope That He Will Be Sustained by the Courts—What May Be Light on the Assassination of Goebel.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Governor Taylor has not yet signed the peace agreement. Despite the ultimatum of the Democratic managers insisting on immediate action he continues to hold his position, although late tonight Adjutant General Collier was again called into Governor Taylor's office for consultation. This gave rise to rumors that the peace agreement probably would receive the signature of Governor Taylor within twenty-four hours.

Republican leaders throughout the State, who have bombarded the Executive with demands of "no retreat," have been called to meet him tomorrow to fully canvass the question.

As the matter now stands each side to the controversy is striving for one point: The partisans of Taylor who oppose the Louisville conference and its protocol are making every effort to secure federal court interference; the Beckham directors are hoping and trying for interference of federal troops so that they may build a national issue for their party. In this endeavor, attorneys of authority assert, both sides are likely to meet with disappointment.

Light on Goebel Killing.

A development came late tonight, when Lee Jones of Whitley County, arrested during the morning, suspected of having some knowledge of the assassination of Goebel, declared that Harland Whittaker, now held in the Louisville jail, knew who fired the shot.

"I am innocent," protested the prisoner, "but I know about this affair. Whittaker can tell a great deal, too."

"Did Whittaker fire the shot?" was asked.

"I won't say," Jones replied, "but he knows who did. And if you want to be sure you must get a former State official, ex-Secretary of State Finley, from whose office the shot was fired."

Jones is from Finley's home county. Finley left Frankfort for his home before the assassination.

Jones is now under a heavy guard. No one is allowed to see him, and detectives have left to make another arrest at Richmond, in Madison County, up in the mountains.

Jones was mixed up in a number of fights during the Senatorial trouble in 1896. He came to Frankfort with the mountain men recently and was first arrested as a tramp.

Statement by Taylor.

Governor Taylor made this statement tonight:

"I shall not sign the agreement tonight. I shall not sign any such set of stipulations for some time, if at all."

"Many are urging you not to give up," was suggested.

"Yes," came the answer, "but they do not understand the legal questions governing the case. It is a complex situation and every point must be considered before this course of 'hold out' can be insisted on. We all are familiar with the attitude of the local judiciaries, and what, then, must be the ultimate result? Federal court interference will affect only the minor offices."

"But do you not think that some help for your position will come from that judiciary?" was asked.

"No," came the unhesitating reply, "I do not."

Taylor Advised to Submit.

Whatever bearing this answer may have on the solution of the tangle in the next few days, there was no tendency to give up when the Governor met his attorneys, Barr, Lindsay, Edelen, and Farleigh, and Sam J. Roberts, revenue collector, this afternoon. Mr. Farleigh, who had come from Louisville, insisted that the protocol should be signed. He talked straight from the shoulder and asserted that such a relinquishing of office was no surrender. The conference over, he dined with Senator Blackburn, leader of the opposition, before returning to his home.

"You have a right to demand immediate action," he told the Democratic Senator. "This was the understanding at the Louisville conference. Governor Taylor is not playing fair."

Urey Woodson, member of the Democratic National committee, left for Louisville during the day. He talked of the Beckham government's hope of federal troops interfering.

"To tell the truth," said he, "if it does not come we can never carry this State in the national election next year. We want it."

Waiting on Federal Court.

In any event there may be no action on Governor Taylor's part until after Federal Judge Taft announces his position on the petition at Cincinnati. Summons in this case and copies of the petition were served today on members of the State Election board and a number of the Democratic contentants for minor offices.

The petition before Judge Taft is quite voluminous and covers the grounds outlined under article 4, section 4, of the federal constitution, with which the Goebel election law is said to be in conflict by the State commission being given judicial power. The petition deals more with questions of fact than of law.

That the attorneys for the Democrats are averse to becoming entangled with federal court authority was evidenced when another postponement of the injunction proceedings against Governor Taylor was allowed by the Circuit Court at Georgetown today.

To Arrest the Democrats.

London, Ky., Feb. 10, 2 a. m.—Sergeant-at-Arms Cecil of the House, and Howard of the Senate left at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning on the north-bound train armed with warrants for the arrest of absent Democratic members of both Houses.

London, Ky., Feb. 9.—The Republican House and Senate today in joint executive session adopted a resolution that the election of the Republican State officers "cannot be set aside, neither by the untimely death of the distinguished Senator from Kenton nor any other fact occurring since the election."

The concluding resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That neither Governor Taylor, nor Lieutenant Governor Marshall, nor their attorneys, nor any citizens, nor any body of citizens can annul or disregard these results, fixed by the verdict of the people, by compromise or arbitration unwarranted by our laws and constitution, and to this final result we pledge to the officers so elected our confidence and support, and appeal in their behalf to the manhood and patriotism of all the people of the commonwealth.

In the Senate several bills were referred to committees.

Per instructions from Governor Taylor, warrants were today issued for House absentees. The same course will be adopted in the Senate tomorrow.

Democrats Have a Quorum.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9.—The Democratic Legislature met here today, having present in each House a quorum of the total membership. Claimant Governor Beckham made the announcement this afternoon that he is prepared to protect the legislators from arrest and that he will do so.

Regular business was taken up where it was dropped at Frankfort. Resolutions from the General Assembly of Texas in memory of Governor Goebel were read, and an appropriate response was made. Resolutions on the death of Governor Goebel were then adopted.

BIG GUNS FOR AMERICA.

NEW ARTILLERY GUNS FOR UNITED STATES BUILT IN ENGLAND.

Automatic Cannon Which Will Fire Twenty-six Shots a Minute and Powerful Enough to Perforate Nearly Eight Inches of Steel Plate Tested at London—Irish Militia Decline to Enlist—Bugler Dunn the Popular Hero of Royalty.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 3 a. m.—The new powerful 14-pounder guns made by Vickers' Sons & Maxim for the United States government have just been passed through a series of searching tests. It is claimed that the breech mechanism is practically automatic in its action, that the gun has a muzzle velocity of 2,650 feet a second, and a muzzle energy of 631 feet; that it can fire twenty-six rounds a minute, weighs only 1,750 pounds, and will perforate 10.2 inches of wrought iron or 7.9 inches of steel plate, according to the Gavres formula.

Irish Decline to Enlist.

When the Louth militia battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles paraded at Sheffield yesterday 176 men out of 414 intimated that they were not willing to go to the front. A week ago practically every man in the battalion volunteered. No definite reason for this change of sentiment is assigned.

Bugler Dunn a Favorite.

Bugler Dunn, the boy who displayed such conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Colenso, has made a big hit with royalty. Last week the Princess Christian visited Netley Hospital, where Dunn and twenty other wounded members of the Dublin Fusileers are being treated. As she passed Dunn she patted the bright-faced youth on the head, and remarked to her friends: "This is my pet." Then, addressing Dunn, she said: "Would you like the Queen to do anything for you?"

"Yes," replied the boy, "I should like for her to send me back to the front again."

Yesterday Dunn and his comrades were discharged from the hospital. The boys were carried shoulder high through the streets to their barracks, and simply loaded down with presents. They will be granted their request to return to the front.

Lederer Secures a Theater.

George W. Lederer has secured the lease of the Shaftesbury Theater, where he will produce all the New York Casino successes. The next to come is "The Rounders," which opens Easter week.

Riley Grannan Seriously Ill.

Riley Grannan, the American plunger, is lying quite ill at the Hotel Cecil.

Gerald Balfour Better.

The condition of Gerald Balfour, it was reported last night, is slightly improved.

KAISER'S INTEREST IN AUSTRIA.

Visit of Prince Henry of Germany to Berlin and Vienna Believed to Be Diplomatic.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The coming of Prince Henry of Prussia to visit Emperor Franz Josef on Sunday and Monday, while on his way to Berlin, is regarded here in diplomatic circles as of political significance, inasmuch as it shows an unmistakable desire to pay Austria's ruler marked attention. That Prince Henry, after having been away so long, should stop here after visiting his mother, instead of taking the direct route to his family and his royal brother in Berlin, is thought to reveal a wish to show the world Germany's strong attachment to her ally, Austria.

TO MUZZLE FRENCH PRESS

SENATOR FABRE PROPOSES A LAW TO RESTRICT DEFAMATION.

Newspapers of Paris Up in Arms at the Proposal to Punish Editorial Attacks on Men in Public Life—News of Further British Defeats in South Africa Received with Joy in the French Capital—Anglo-British Relations.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The opening debate over the law restricting the liberty of the press, proposed by Joseph Fabre, took place in the Senate today. M. Fabre wants a common law jurisdiction for defamation of men in public office. The discussion was short, as Senator Fabre asked for time to allow the government to become more familiar with the features of the proposed new law.

The French newspapers strenuously oppose the passage of the law on the ground that it destroys the freedom of the press and that it is an arbitrary move to muzzle the opponents of the government. The press argues that the new law would work both ways, and that if it has been suggested as a means of silencing Waldeck-Rousseau's enemies, it is forgotten that the present Premier will not always be in office, and that this same law may aid to keep a rival Cabinet in power.

Anglo-French Relations.

The Cabinet council at the Elysée today unanimously approved Minister Delcasse's refusal to accept any questioning on Italian-English affairs in Africa. The Nationalists bitterly reproach M. Delcasse's silence.

The unpopularity of Sir Edward Monson is growing, and it is hardly possible he can risk much longer the insults the Chanoinists might publicly offer him. Nevertheless, prominent French papers contain interviews with Sir Edward, in which he declares that the relations between England and France are satisfactory, that he left Paris for his health only, and that he has not seen Lord Currie, the British Ambassador to Rome.

Exult Over British Defeat.

All the evening papers publish the news of the check to British troops in south Africa under large headlines. The situation in Ladysmith is considered hopeless.

Street musicians today on the principal avenues sang Boer songs insulting to England and many vile caricatures of Queen Victoria and Joseph Chamberlain are displayed.

Answers the Cologne Gazette.

Millevoye answers the Cologne Gazette article, which rallied Germans towards friendship for England. He says:

"France has had enough of being the dupe and the sacrificed. England has definitely renounced the policy of covering the merchants of England with a glorious flag. Enough of the treachery of British exploitation! Enough of hypocritical alliance. The sword of France is unsheathed at the frontier. Does such a defensive policy frighten Germany?"

Napoleon an Unpopular Name.

A workman named Victor Napoleon was set upon in the streets and mortally wounded by three comrades, who declared they "wanted no more Napoleons in France."

American Athletes in Paris.

Le Presse announces the arrival of the American sprinter, Harry Elkes, accompanied by his father, and Ross, another sprinter of promise. Elkes says he will remain in Paris through the exposition.

Russia Seeks Cheaper Coal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—On the proposal of M. De Witte, the Minister of Finance, the Czar has consented to the importation of coal, exclusively for the use of the Russian railways, free of duty until Sept. 1 next.

KAISER MAY URGE PEACE

TWO VISITS TO BRITISH EMBASSY EXCITE INTEREST IN BERLIN.

Unusual Action of the German Emperor in Calling on the British Ambassador Twice in One Day Starts the Story That He May Offer Friendly Mediation to End the War Between England and the Boer Republics—Intrigue of the French Press.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The fact that Emperor William yesterday made two visits to Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, has created no little comment in diplomatic circles. It is not unusual for the Kaiser to visit a foreign embassy in Berlin, but that he should visit the British Ambassador twice in one day, at a time when Germany is looked to by all Europe to either offer friendly mediation between Great Britain and the Boer republics or to take the lead in European intervention, has put a number of almost sensational stories into circulation.

One story has it that the Kaiser intimated to Sir Frank Lascelles his willingness to offer Germany's friendly offices as a mediator to end the war, provided he is assured that the offer will not prove offensive to the British government.

Intrigue of French Press.

Another story declares that the imperial call was connected with the attempts of the French press to embroil England and Germany.

In political circles it is asserted that the French editors are just now attracting more attention than they deserve.

The Emperor is displeased because Johann Albrecht, Duke of Mecklenburg, discussed politics with the editor of Eclair of Paris, and has sent a tart telegram reproving the Duke for his lack of discretion.

England's Concession to America.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks that Lord Salisbury's anxiety on account of the pro-Boer meetings in the United States explains England's concession in the matter of the Nicaraguan Canal. It believes the treaty improves McKinley's chances of reelection.

Augusta Cottlow's Success.

The Augusta Cottlow concert attracted a large representation from the American colony and music lovers generally. Mesdames Mason, White, Jackson, Pastor and Mrs. Dickie were among the Americans present. Miss Cottlow's playing displayed maturer technique, and a more complete comprehension of the finer shades of expression.

Chilean Consul a Fugitive.

Adolph Schwartz, the Chilean Consul General at Hamburg, is a fugitive on account of financial embarrassments.

MAY NOT WANT TO SELL.

Dispatch to Paris Paper Says the Danish Public Opposes the Sale of West India Islands.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Denmark saying that the negotiations between Denmark and the United States for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies are a long way from realization. The assertion that the Danish government offered the Cabinet at Washington the islands is inexact. The United States, and not Denmark, made all the propositions. Denmark treating the affair with great prudence. Public opinion in Denmark is unfavorable to the sale of the islands, particularly as these islands acquire enormous importance once the Isthmian canal is opened.

QUICK MOVES IN PERSIA.

RUSSIA TO BUILD TO THE GULF IN THREE YEARS.

Railroad from the Frontier to Bandar-Abbas to Be Completed in 1903 and Work Declared to Be Already Under Way—English Claims of Little Value and Germany's Concession No Menace—Persia Said to Be Ripe for Occupation.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The Turkestan Weekly, the official organ of the chief of Transcaspian Province, discussing Russia's duties in Persia, states that the Russian government has already begun the surveying and construction of a railroad from Julfa, on the Russian-Persian border, via Tabriz to Hamadan, whence a branch line leads to Teheran, and from Hamadan via Ispahan to Bandar-Abbas.

It is further stated that the road will be built under the direction of officers of the general staff by a Cossack division and will be completed in 1903. The paper adds:

"The direction of this line has been chosen by Russia because it touches points economically and strategically most important in the country.

Straight for the Gulf.

"The plan Russia follows in Persia and in Asia Minor consists of an endeavor to reach an outlet to southern waters that she may rule the waterway along which passes the commerce to India and the Orient.

"At the same time Russia will avoid everything that could lead to the strengthening of Turkey, and therefore will never voluntarily construct a line to the banks of the Tigris or of the Euphrates, or to Bushire, but will build to Bandar-Abbas, the political, industrial, and strategic center."

Checks England's Plans.

From this it will be seen that Russia not only builds the railway direct through the most populous part of western Persia, but renders worthless any advantages England might ultimately gain from claims which the loan she made to Persia gives her on the Persian Gulf ports. Russia, by going straight to Bandar-Abbas, establishes herself on the Straits of Omaz, at the head of the Gulf of Oman, and thus has full entrance into the Arabian Sea and at the same time complete control of the Persian Gulf and any commerce it may contain.

Germany Not a Menace.

Germany's Bagdad-Bassorah road thus leads to the waterway Russia watches, and therefore becomes less valuable. Russia's omitting the Persian Gulf cities from the ports she has permission to watch in order to assure payment of the loan just made to Persia, it is now explained, was for the purpose of securing a better position.

Can Easily Conquer Persia.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent says:

"The Russian instructor in the Persian army says that two Cossack regiments can conquer and hold Persia, where discontent, on account of misgovernment and want, has prepared the way for Russia. The Persian people are wondering when the white Czar will come to their relief. The Russian War Minister vetoed the proposed attempt to overrun Persia, declaring that Russia intended the Shah to introduce the needed reforms."

Russian Steam Dredger Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The new Russian steam dredger Devolant, which left the Clyde Dec. 21 for Odessa, is overdue and has been given up as lost. It is surmised that it foundered in the channel. There were nineteen persons on board the Devolant.

NEAR A CRISIS IN EGYPT.

ITALY ADVISED THAT THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

Italian Diplomatic Agent at Cairo Forwards to the Government a Report Fully Describing the Critical Condition of Affairs—Says the Ministry Should Get Ready for Possible Complications—Venosta Confers with the British Ambassador.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Feb. 9.—The Italian diplomatic agent at Cairo today forwarded to the government a report fully describing the situation in Egypt. While the report is not yet made public, it is understood that it presents the situation as being most serious, the revolt of the native troops being sufficient to cause anxiety. He warns the government to get ready for possible complications. Shortly after receiving the report the Minister for Foriegn Affairs, the Marquis de Venosta, held a long conference with Lord Currie, the British Ambassador.

Moves in British Circles.

The British cruiser Royal Sovereign has arrived in Naples, where it will remain during the Queen's stay at Bordighera. The British Ambassador at Paris, Sir Edward Monson, has arrived at San Remo.

Favors the Triple Alliance.

Popolo Romano, in an editorial, says it is the conviction of 90 per cent of the Italians that the triple alliance fully responds to the high interests of the nation, and hence it must necessarily constitute the basis of the Italian foreign policy, without running after chimerical dreams of a Latin alliance.

Death of Three Americans.

The prominent American artist, the late William Stanley Haseltine, was buried in the Protestant cemetery today. He was for thirty years a resident of Rome and was 65 years of age at the time of his death. He was a Harvard graduate.

The remains of Mrs. Magdalene De Bevoise Schenck were today shipped to her former home in Ridgefield, Conn. She had been in Rome a month before her death occurred in the Royal Hotel.

Mrs. Savery Bowers, from Boston, is also dead. All three were victims of influenza, resulting in pneumonia.

Shah Coming to Rome.

It is announced today that the Shah of Persia is expected to visit Rome in May on his way to the Paris exposition.

SERVIA CUTS DOWN EXPENSES.

Consular Embassies at Many Courts of Europe Abandoned in an Effort to Reduce Expenditures.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—Among the reductions Servia recently decided to make when it was discovered that the expenses were greater than the income was included a retrenchment of the consular service. The little Kingdom had sent representatives to nearly all the European courts and concluded that certain of these were unnecessary. Interpellated as to the intentions of the government, Minister President Georgevitch announced yesterday to the Skupschina that the Servian representatives at London, Rome, and Athens were to be retained, but that the embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg will hereafter be in the hands of Charges d'Affaires. As concerns Montenegro, that principality now for several years had not responded to Servia's courtesy by sending a representative to Belgrade, and therefore, as an act of self-respect, the Servian government felt obliged to recall its Ambassador from Cetigne and close its embassy there.

INSIST ON NEUTRAL CANAL

FRENCH STATESMAN SAYS POWERS WILL OPPOSE AMERICA.

Declares Understanding Exists Between France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, Who Favor Treaty, but Would Not Tolerate Fortifications—Asserts England Has No Right to Grant Concessions and Europe Intends Enforcing Point at Any Cost.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Feb. 9.—One of the foremost French statesmen, a member of the Cabinet, today gave out the following communication with the request that it be published as an important factor in the present discussion of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific:

"An understanding between the European powers exists to the effect that the neutrality of any canal between the Atlantic and Pacific must be guaranteed, whether the canal be cut by the United States government or a private company.

"The Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be ratified by all the powers. But should the United States Senate insist upon American control France, Germany, Italy, and Russia would immediately make radical objections.

"Other powers, principally Austria and England, have not yet subscribed to France's suggestion that the canal must be neutral. But, should things go so far, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia would adopt an attitude so firm that England and Austria are expected to join them.

"European diplomats declare themselves absolutely unable to understand how the United States can expect other powers would tolerate American fortifications on the canal or recognize American sole control of it."

This member of the French Cabinet pronounced the opinions of some American Senators as here reported. "Amazingly preposterous." He ended his conversation by saying:

"That certain editors should exploit this idea of American omnipotency over the canal to tickle the patriotic chord in their readers does not astonish me. But when American statesmen support such fancies they should be brought to their senses.

"Whatever England may be inclined to concede at the present moment, this is a question which England alone has no right to decide. Continents cannot be modified to suit the special needs of one country. Europe will enforce the neutrality of any canal between the two oceans at any cost, with or without England's help.

"To contemplate any other solution of the question is for Congress and the American people to waste time."

Changes in Favor of Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—There is a decided change in sentiment in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the indications seem to favor the ratification of that convention. When the treaty was first sent to the Senate the outburst of opposition was so great the administration feared it would be defeated. Now, however, the President is confident the convention will be ratified.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay have seen a number of Senators, and there is no doubt they have made some friends for the treaty. There is still strong opposition, however, which will insist on making such alterations in the treaty as will insure American control of a Nicaraguan Canal. Another faction is opposed to the treaty as a whole, as it believes this government has given all the advantages to Great Britain and received nothing in return.

It is significant, however, that men like Allison, Aldrich, Morgan, Elkins, and Spooner are in favor of the ratification of the treaty. The influence of men of this character is powerful, and it is now thought they will succeed in securing a two-thirds vote for the treaty, but there may be some little delay about it.

Representative Sulzer of New York today introduced a resolution, the substance of which was that the canal should be built, owned, and controlled by this government, regardless of the Hay treaty, which the resolution declares should be rejected, because it contravenes the policy of the Monroe doctrine, surrenders American rights to British interests, and reestablishes the so-called Clayton-Bulwer treay, that has long since elapsed, and is null and void.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the House of Commons today, stated in reply to Mr. Davin, in reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that part of the corerspondence was ready to be brought down, but he had not yet received authority to lay it on the table of the House.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 9.—The Assembly refused today to adopt a joint resolution protesting against the proposed treaty with England relative to the Nivaraguan Canal now pending before the United States Senate.

Worth of Canal Grants.

New York, Feb. 9.—The progress which the Nicaraguan canal bill is making in Congress and the announcement of the terms of the treaty which Secretary Hay has negotiated with Great Britain have revived interest in the much-discussed claims of the Maritime Canal company and the Cragin-Eyre-Grace syndicate and the concessions which they have obtained from the Nicaraguan government. Report places the cash value at which these concessions are now held by the guarantees at $5,000,000.

Among the men interested in the Cragin-Eyre-Grace syndicate, David McClure, lawyer, said today, are Levi P. Morton, John Jacob Astor, John A. McCall, George G. Williams, George Westinghouse, John D. Crimmins, James Stillman, Edward F. Cragin, E. Eyre, and William R. Grace.

Some of these men, notably Mr. Eyre and Mr. Grace, are also stockholders in the Maritime Canal company. Notwithstanding the fact that certain men hold stock in both companies there seems to be a well-defined difference of opinion as to whether the Maritime Canal company now holds any concessions from Nicaragua or not. The officials say it does. E. E. Cragin declared positively that the Maritime company had no rights at all, because it had allowed them to lapse on Oct. 9 last by non-fulfillment of the conditions on which they were based. Mr. Cragin says he is strongly opposed to the building of the interoceanic canal by the government, and is an advocate of constructing it by private capital.

INSURGENTS NOT IN BOGOTA.

Report That Rebels Captured Capital of Colombia Declared to Be Untrue.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 9 (via Galveston).—The report circulated in the United States that Bogota, capital of Colombia, had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, is without foundation.

The insurgents are still in the Department of Santander, where a big battle is momentarily expected.

Each day brings news of the defeat of small bodies of insurgents in other departments.

Winners in Junior College Contests.

In the junior college preliminary contests in public speaking at the University of Chicago yesterday afternoon the following students won scholarships and the right of contesting in the finals for the Ferdinand W. Peck prize of $50 in March: O. L. McCaskill, S. G. Levy, M. H. Jacobs, Eugene Neubauer, J. W. Priest, and L. D. Russell.

Our way of selling diamonds and watches makes it easy to own them. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

LONDON TIMES' FOREIGN NEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

ers behaved with the utmost gallantry throughout.

It is reported that Boer reinforcements are arriving from Magersfontein. Our position is easily tenable, but the entire force has been ordered to return to the Modder River tomorrow.

Arms and Ammunition Seized.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Thursday)—Recent visitors from Inhambane report the seizure by Portuguese customs authorities of a quantity of arms and ammunition consigned under false description. The distance between the port and the Transvaal border was to be covered by native carriers in about a fortnight. The consignment was not a large one and was possibly intended as an experiment.

NO WAR IN SOUTHERN LUZON.

Captain Kneedler Makes Tour of District and Reports Filipinos Prosperous and Contented.

HONOLULU, Feb. 2, via San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Captain W. L. Kneedler of the United States hospital ship Missouri, en route to San Francisco from Manila with nearly 300 sick soldiers, says he made a tour of southern Luzon in company with General Young just before leaving Manila, and that the conditions there show a complete cessation of war.

"I found the people perfectly contented and engaged in their agricultural pursuits," said the Captain, "and they are prosperous. Splendid crops are being raised and many cattle, and there were no signs that the Filipinos were not satisfied with the new order of affairs. As far as this whole district is concerned, the trouble seems to be at an end.

"Manila itself is quiet and prosperous. There is absolutely no sign of disturbance there. I was amazed at the amount of work that has been done towards making the place sanitary. The town is in a remarkably clean condition."

The Missouri had an exceedingly rough passage after leaving Nagasaki, and during the trip sixteen of its passengers died, most of them from wounds received in the war and from dysentery.

ARE ANXIOUS FOR EDUCATION.

Cubans Showing Great Interest in the Schools That Have Been Established on the Island.

Havana, Feb. 9.—Alexis Frye, Superintendent of Cuban Schools, in his report to the Governor General on the development of the school system since the work of reorganization began six weeks ago, says that the whole country seems on fire with enthusiasm for education.

Six weeks ago there existed in the island less than 200 schools, all based on the old Spanish foundations, with the exception of a few that had been established more than a year before in Santiago by General Wood. There are now 2,058 schools in the island, of which 201 are in Havana City, 152 in Matanzas City, and 170 in Puerto Principe City.

Thus far reports have been received from ninety-seven municipalities, and there are thirty-four others to be heard from, which will probably increase the number of schools by 400. The schools that have already reported show an aggregate attendance of more than 100,000 pupils; and Mr. Frye believes this attendance will have increased to 150,000 before June 1.

Mixed Election Commission.

General Wood will appoint a mixed commission of autonomists, revolutionists, and Americans to arrange the details of an election to be held on May 1. This commission will decide as to the method of taking the ballot and as to all other matters pertaining to the first election.

Problems of Suffrage.

The municipality of Sagua la Grande has agreed to protest against partial suffrage.

The Discusion is trying to start a general agitation in favor of universal manhood suffrage.

General Roloff wishes to put on the rolls of the Cuban army, as bearing upon the election, the names of all who assisted in any way in the revolution, whether they fought or not.

The ultra-revolutionary element is strongly against giving the suffrage to those Cubans who have become naturalized American citizens, declaring that men who voluntarily gave up their country to save either their property or their lives are not the sort of citizens needed by new Cuba.

On the other hand, those who favor giving the suffrage to that class contend that it includes some of the best of the Cuban race, men who are well educated, who have capital, and who wield their influence for good.

Towns Unwisely Rated.

Señor Varona, Secretary of Finance, says that many villages and small towns in the island are now counted as municipalities, thus securing Mayors and municipal officials, the population and interests of which do not call for municipal organization.

Thus far statements have not been received from all the municipalities showing the state of their accounts and the amounts of the taxes they levy, although some of those received show a surplus.

Fifteen Thousand on Strike.

Fifteen thousand men are now on strike in this city, the majority being cigar workers. Many of the cigar manufacturers attribute the spread of the strike to the presence and influence of Samuel Gompers.

Police Charged with Homicide.

The police who were in charge of Dionisio Gil, the negro Brigadier General who was killed last December at Cienfuegos, have been charged by the Fiscal of the Santa Clara Audiencia with homicide.

They maintain their original contention that he was himself firing at the police who were endeavoring to arrest him, and that they shot him in self-defense.

For a Havana Health Board.

General Ludlow is making arrangements for the appointment of a Board of Health for Havana with the view of probable abolishment of the military department and the handing over of matters relating to health and sanitation to the municipal authorities. The proposed board will consist of seven members, with the Mayor as President.

Workhouse for Women.

Captain William Pitcher, Superintendent of the Department of Correction, recommends the establishment of a workhouse for the purpose of trying to reform habitual breakers of the law, especially women.

He says that a number of women appear regularly in the courts, and that the punishment inflicted does not tend to make any change in the disposition of the prisoners, who came back repeatedly for trial.

SAY PLAGUE IS STAMPED OUT.

Honolulu Reports No New Cases in a Week and Declares City No Longer Infected.

HONOLULU, Feb. 2, via San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The situation at this place is encouraging. There has not been a case of plague for one week. While it is not considered that the scourge has been stamped out entirely, yet it is believed the trouble is well in hand, and, barring a case now and then for the next two weeks, the city is clean and cannot be termed an infected port.

It is the intention of the Board of Health to be on the safe side, and to that end a strict quarantine will be kept up for some time to come. If no other cases appear in a week there may be a slackening of the rules, as it affects travel and public gatherings. There will hardly be a disposition to raise the quarantine under fourteen days or more, though this may be declared a clean port before that time.

The Pacific Mail Steamship company announces it will resume taking passengers from Honolulu to San Francisco.

Another large fire occurred in Chinatown Jan. 27. The flames destroyed buildings covering about six acres of ground. The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin.

The cable ship Nero arrived on Jan. 29, after a long cruise in the Pacific. After taking on coal it departed for San Francisco.

DEBATE ON THE NAVAL BILL.

Radical Leader in the Reichstag Opposes the Kaiser's Project for More Warships.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—It is difficult to conceive a duller debate on a greater subject than that in the Reichstag today. The subject has been so thoroughly thrashed over in the press that for the most part the delegates neither made new points nor restated the old arguments attractively.

Admiral Tirpitz, naturally less an orator than an Admiral, and thoroughly compromised by his previous promises not to make further demands before 1904, scored such a complete failure that it was whispered that he would not long remain as a Minister.

Eugene Richter disputed Herr Bassermann's right to cite the Manila troubles as a naval argument, for, he said, the conduct of the Americans at Manila was due to their justifiable uneasiness because Germany had sent a strong fleet which necessarily embarrassed military operations. Bassermann had also cited Austria's friendly interest in the bill, which, Richter said, cost Austria nothing but the postage.

Richter declared that the Radicals were not enemies of national defenses, but said they were opposed to binding the Reichstag for twenty years, that the bill proposed naval loans double those contracted in the last twenty years.

Herr Richter created some little stir when he declared that the British seizure of German ships was brought about opportunely in order to support the navy bill, as was, he claimed, the attempt on the life of the Kaiser prior to the introduction of the anti-revolutionary bill, and he closed by warning the government against "the perils of imperialism," saying that British imperialism had met with a fiasco in south Africa and that German imperialists ought to profit by the warning.

Herr Liebermann of Sonnenberg suggested a treaty with Holland or the annexation of that country, so that the new navy may protect the Dutch colonies also.

The bill will probably be sent to the budget committee tomorrow.

UPROAR IN THE CORTES.

Proposal to Increase the Octroi Dues Raises a Storm in Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—A stormy scene occurred today in the Chamber of Deputies during a discussion of the tax budget. The opposition proposed an amendment relative to an increase of the Octroi dues.

The Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, declared that if the amendment were carried he would resign.

The result of the vote was a tie—88 for and 88 against the amendment. This caused wild excitement. The public joined in the uproar, taking sides with the factions on the floor of the chamber. The police were called in to guard the lobbies.

Berlin Banker Under Arrest.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Herr Sternberg, a Berlin banker, has been arrested on charge of fraudulent practices. He furnished bail to the amount of 1,000,000 marks.

The Best Train for Des Moines leaves Chicago daily via the Northwestern line at 10 a. m. and arrives Des Moines 7:55 p. m. Ticket offices 193 Clark street and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets

WIFE AS MURDER MOTIVE

DRAMATIC CLOSE OF STATE'S ARRAIGNMENT OF MOLINEUX.

In His Closing Argument Mr. Osborne Turns to the Woman and in Harsh Terms Declares She Inspired the Prisoner to Kill—Expected That the Case Will Go to the Jury Today—Tenement House Exhibits—General News of a New York Day.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 9.

Molineux Case to Go to the Jury Today.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne tonight completed his argument in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams. Recorder Goff will charge the jury tomorrow morning, and the twelve men are expected to take up at once the question of the guilt or the innocence of the prisoner.

The most dramatic event of the day was the attack which Assistant District Attorney Osborne made on Mrs. Molineux, the wife of the prisoner. This attack was somewhat unexpected, since Bartow S. Weeks, the attorney for the prisoner, had already characterized the mere introduction of the evidence concerning the fact that Molineux lived with his wife before marriage under the assumed name of "Mr. Chesebrough" as "low and mean and vile."

But Mr. Osborne elected to pick up the gauge of battle thrown down before him by the counsel for the defendant. The war was on in an instant today when Mr. Battle, who is associated with Mr. Weeks in the defense of Molineux, objected to Mr. Osborne saying that Mrs. Molineux was the sole motive in the case, that Molineux had been trying to marry her, and that she had only consented to marry him suddenly after Barnet, who had been a devoted admirer, was dead.

Mr. Osborne had just finished reading the note signed "Blanche" sent by Miss Chesebrough to Barnet during his last illness. And when Mr. Battle interposed his objections Mr. Osborne turned quick as a flash toward Mrs. Molineux.

"There is the woman. There is the motive," he exclaimed in tones of fierce intensity.

Mr. Battle still continuing to object on the grounds that the statements had not been supported by the evidence, Mr. Osborne cried out:

"Let the galled jade wince; I don't blame counsel for objecting. But that woman is the living, concrete form of the motive in the Barnet case, and it is undisputed that the man who sent the poison to Barnet sent the poison to Cornish.

"I hate to have to speak in this manner of this woman. It is shameful that Mr. Weeks brought these ladies to this court when he knew the subject of which I must speak.

"It is a continuation of the cowardly crime and shows the nature of the man who would consent that womankind should hear such words."

General Molineux left his seat at the conclusion of this attack, leaned over the back of his wife's chair, and patted his daughter-in-law reassuringly on the shoulder. Molineux himself never moved.

In closing Mr. Osborne said:

"Remember the Frankenstein. Remember that he was built up with backbone and muscle, but his creator could not give him a soul. The defendant has no soul or he could not laugh as he has laughed in this courtroom under circumstances that must break the hearts of his father and mother."

The performance given in the Empire Theater this afternoon for the benefit of the English soldiers in south Africa and the widows and children of the American soldiers who fought in the Philippines netted about $6,000.

Governor Roosevelt and Seth Low will open the tenement-house exhibition at 404 Fifth avenue tomorrow. On Monday it will be open to the public and remain open day and evening for two weeks from 2:30 to 10:30 p. m. The exhibition will include plans, photographs, maps, and models of tenements, old and new, showing the oldest tenements in New York and the newest.

Informal Opening of Tenement House Exhibit.

The star exhibit will be a model of a block of tenements on Crosby street. In this block live several thousand persons.

Photographs of small houses in other cities built for working people and the most modern tenements in Europe for the poorest classes are contrasted with the hideous structures of old New York, where in one case 112 windows abutted upon a single shaft barely five feet wide.

Unless all signs fail, the gas trust in New York City will soon be an established fact. But the trust will not confine itself to the original plan of the Rockefellers—it will take in all of the electric lighting companies as well. It comes from semi-official sources that the fight which the Standard and New Amsterdam Gas companies have been waging against the Consolidated Gas company—the Rockefeller company—is over and that an important announcement will be made in the near future.

Progress Towards Gas Trust Made Known.

President H. E. Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas company issued a circular to stockholders today in which he set forth the growth of electric lighting and its encroachments on the gas business and outlined the steps whereby his company had bought up all of the electric companies in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Most of these had been acquired by the Whitney syndicate under the title of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power company, but the Rockefellers forced them out of their hands during the recent flurry.

In addition to buying up the $36,000,000 of stock of the electric trust, President Gawtry announced today that the Consolidated Gas company would ask shareholders to vote for the issue of $15,517,200 new gas stock for the purpose of redeeming $36,000,000 of debenture bonds issued by the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power company. This arrangement figures Consolidated Gas stock at $232 a share.

The circular issued to Consolidated Gas shareholders is misleading in that it intimated that all of the $36,000,000 of electric trust bonds and all of the $15,517,200 new Consolidated Gas stock are needed in order to perfect the acquisition of the electric trust. The electric trust bonds were issued before the Rockefellers arranged to get control of it and it is believed that there will be left for future uses either many of these bonds or a large amount of Consolidated Gas stock, which will, it is understood, be used in acquiring control of the Standard and New Amsterdam Gas companies

Evidence that these two gas companies have been effectually checkmated is to be found in Mr. Gawtry's statement that the Consolidated Gas company has bought control of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway company, which owns all of the subways that are adaptable for electric light wires. This coup rendered it impossible for rival gas companies to go into the electric light business, as they had threatened.

Directors of both the Standard and New Amsterdam companies admit that the fight is practically over.

Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson, the pretty society girl who is rehearsing for the star part in "The Belle of New York," has recently been playing a leading rôle in real life—having been secretly married on Jan. 9 to Charles V. V. Gunther, and successfully concealing the fact until she deemed it advisable to announce it. The marriage was opposed by her mother, Mrs. Eugene Garretson, even though the engagement had been announced and preparations had been made for the wedding a few weeks ago, when the engagement was declared off. Simultaneously came the announcement that George Lederer had decided to star Miss Garretson in "The Belle of New York."

Secret Marriage of Helen Bloodgood Garretson.

Mr. Gunther, fearing that he would lose his promised bride, asked her to marry him without her mother's knowledge. Finally she consented.

On Thursday, Jan. 9, Miss Garretson went to take her music lesson, and when this was ended young Gunther met her and they proceeded to the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, where the Rev. Dr. Minot Savage performed the ceremony. The couple proceeded to the bride's home and separated at the door.

Miss Garretson is an only child, and fear of paining her mother caused her to delay the announcement of her marriage until Wednesday last. She was forgiven.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, who has conducted the prosecution of Molineux, was severely criticized by the Appellate division of the Supreme Court today in an opinion which denied an appeal from the conviction of James D. Hallen, a lawyer, who was sentenced to eight years and four months' imprisonment by Justice McMahon. Hallen was convicted on Dec. 24, 1898. His trial was a notable one, and the passages between him and Mr. Osborne were marked by bitterness. He was charged with signing the name of Henry E. Jones to a forged mortgage. Mrs. Florence H. Caldwell had advanced $16,000 on the mortgage.

Osborne Rebuked by the Supreme Court.

The opinion handed down today by the Appellate division was written by Justice O'Brien, all of the Justices concurring. It says:

"The error alleged upon which most stress is laid is in the mode of conducting the trial pursued by the Assistant District Attorney in interjecting extraneous and unjustifiable statements.

"These are clearly improper and reprehensible; but we are convinced that nothing he said or did added to the strength of the case presented, which clearly determined the defendant's guilt."

Decline of interest in the navy arch is so marked that the members of the Citizens' committee are despondent, though they will not yet concede the collapse of the project. Of the $500,000 necessary to build the arch without the colonnade, only $160,000 in cash and pledges has been received. William K. Vanderbilt, who wrote expressing cordial indorsement of the scheme and anxiety to further its success, has gone to Europe without contributing a cent. Colonel John Jacob Astor, who was reported to have subscribed $100,000, has not given anything, and the same is true of many other men. Of the 100 subcommittees appointed to collect money, only about a dozen have made any returns. The metal trade has made the best showing, having subscribed about $6,500.

Discouraged Over Prospects for Dewey Arch.

Mrs. George Gould will give a dinner and musicale tomorrow evening at her home, Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street, preparations for which have been made on an elaborate scale. The same lavishness that characterized Mrs. Gould's entertainment at Georgian court, Lakewood, will be observed. In the dining-room on the Fifth avenue side of the mansion a stage has been erected for the musicale occupying one entire end of the room. The dinner, which will be served in the dining-room and conservatory at small tables seating four, will be given to about seventy guests. Many more have been invited to the musicale, the limited space making their presence at the dinner impossible.

Dinner by Mrs. George Gould This Evening.

Five automobiles passed into the Brooklyn navy yard today at noon in such quick succession that the sergeant of marines at the gate lost his opportunity to show the authority vested in him. Among the occupants were Miss Helen Gould and Anna, Countess de Castellane. The women were the guests of the officers of the battleship Indiana, Captain Francis Dickins. They and their party were shown around the ship.

A visit was also made to the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian association at 160 Sands street, Brooklyn, for the improvement of which Miss Gould recently contributed a large sum. The building was inspected and its neatness praised.

Miss Gould and Sister Anna Visit the Indiana.

Cecil Leslie, known as Miller's press agent in the Franklin syndicate, who was indicted with him, has been in communication with District Attorney John F. Clarke of Brooklyn, and is prepared to turn State's evidence. He has not only made known the exact status of Miller in the syndicate, but he has revealed who his associates were and what became of the large sums of money they received.

To Turn State's Evidence Against Miller.

Evidence is also in the hands of the District Attorney showing how Miller was aided in escaping, and what was done with the satchel containing $45,000 which he took with him when he last left his office.

The District Attorney looks upon Miller as a cat's-paw for the rest of the band of swindlers. He is anxious to catch the bigger fish who are back of him, and if possible recover the $500,000 that has been taken from thousands of persons who could ill afford to lose it.

It was necessary to call out the police to quiet an audience in White Plains tonight, when Professor H. A. Wolff lectured on "The Transvaal and the Recent Crisis." It was plain that the speaker sympathizes with England in the war, and many persons showed their displeasure by stamping their feet and howling. The lecturer was unable to proceed until the police restored order.

Police Restore Order at Lecture on the War.

George Beauregard Barrow, the man who planned the kidnaping of Baby Marion Clarke, has become insane in Sing Sing prison, where he has been confined since June 17 last under a sentence of fourteen years. The man has become a raving maniac, and it is likely that he will end his days in Matteawan Asylum for Insane Criminals, to which he will be transferred tomorrow.

Kidnaper Barrow Now a Raving Maniac.

Barrow, who has been employed in the stone-cutting department of the prison, was nervous and high-strung. For weeks he has been acting strangely, and the complete overthrow of his reason was not unexpected.

He has brooded over his long sentence and about his wife, who is serving a term of twelve years in Auburn. Within a few weeks after he was taken to prison Barrow began worrying the prison doctors. Gradually the conviction that he was being persecuted took possession of him.

He worked as usual on Thursday and at night was locked up in his cell on the fifth gallery of the main prison. It was about 11 o'clock when the whole prison was aroused by screams and ravings from Barrow's cell and the noise he made by hurling himself head foremost against the bars.

He denounced the keepers when they unlocked his cell to take him to the insane ward in the hospital, declaring they were trying to kill him for a crime of which he was innocent.

An application was made in Albany today to Attorney General Davies to commence an action in the Supreme Court to dissolve the George W. Lederer company of New York City, which is the corporation that has produced "The Belle of New York" and other plays known as Casino operas. The application requests the dissolution of the company on the grounds of insolvency and is made by George H. McLennan of New York, who was Vice President and a director of the company.

Wants Action to Dissolve the Lederer Company.

While the body of Charles Russell, dead from his own hand, was lying in his parents' home in Brooklyn tonight, prayers for him and his father and mother were offered in Plymouth Church. It was the regular weekly prayer meeting. G. J. Corry, a prominent member of Plymouth Church, formerly United States Consul to Amsterdam, and connected with the United States Commercial and Industrial league, in the office of which young Russell shot himself about 2 o'clock this afternoon, prayed that "Christ the burden-bearer would lessen the load on the shoulders of the relatives of the poor young man who had taken his own life." He also prayed that the act of the suicide would be forgiven.

Prayers in Plymouth Church for a Suicide.

BIG FIGHT IN SANGAMON.

TANNER AND CULLOM FORCES BATTLE FOR DELEGATES.

Promaries Today, Convention Monday —Governor's Supporters Seem Stronger—Much Money Being Spent by Each Side—Negroes Get Free Seats at Theater — Senator's Men Using Every Effort to Bring Out Vote.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—John R. Tanner is playing in Sangamon County the biggest game of politics the State has known in some years. The fight, from surface indications, concerns the Republican representation from the district in the General Assembly. Tanner wants to beat Cullom in his own home. Nobody remembers when the Senator was beaten in Sangamon. In the contest the individuality of the opposing legislative candidates amounts to nothing; it is Cullom versus Tanner.

But the phase of the situation is by many regarded as of secondary importance to another card the Governor wants to play. The absolute control and domination of the twenty-two delegates from Sangamon to the State convention is as much desired by the Governor as the defeat of Cullom at home. Many men here believe Tanner, if he carries Sangamon and succeeds in preventing instructions for Governor in other counties, will come into the arena later on and make a desperate fight for the nomination.

As the situation stands tonight Sangamon is waked up as it never was before. Both factions are holding schoolhouse meetings all over the county, and they have money for election purposes. Not little, unimportant chunks of money, but old-fashioned thick rolls, with bills with a "C" or a "D" in the corners. The Tanner party has more money than the Cullom outfit, two to one. There will be more money used in this campaign than Sangamon ever heard of, even in Presidential years.

A ward boss told THE TRIBUNE correspondent today he had twice as much money for tomorrow as was customary in Presidential years. The county has been polled. Both parties have precinct organs, ticket peddlers, challengers, carriages, everything and everybody necessary to win.

Where Money Comes From.

Where all this money comes from is a matter of conjecture. As an evidence of the wildness and incoherency of current chatter it is gossiped here among the Tanner supporters Senator Quay is putting up the money for the Cullom campaign, and the Cullom people are out in a circular declaring John W. Gates and the Federal Steel company is producing the money for Tanner.

The fight has been nasty and bristling with personalities. It has rent asunder friendships of a life time, and set brother against father. David T. Littler is for Cullom, his son, Stephen L. Littler, is a Tanner leader. A man named Kinkead in Cotton Hill Township is a Cullom candidate for delegate to the county convention. The name of his son heads the Tanner list. One of Senator Cullom's near relatives and a hitherto confidant is in Tanner's camp.

All of which means that there are big political stakes in sight. Governor Tanner is sick, and has been confined to his bed for some days. His hand is at the throttle just the same.

If the primaries were held today John R. Tanner would sweep up Sangamon County. The Cullom people realize their danger and are using every lever to get out their vote. This must be done or they will be beaten. The time is short, but the Cullom men are losing not a minute. Tanner's followers are burrowing among the coal miners. The Statehouse is for Tanner and the negro voters are, in the main, in Tanner's camp. They say they are all with Cullom, but they will have nothing to do with the man managing the Senator's campaign, claiming this individual deceived them in other years.

To demonstrate the intensity of feeling, a high-class vaudeville company of negro men and women, well known in New York, Boston, and Chicago, appeared here last night. Its audiences in the large cities are invariably made up of white people. Last night the large proportion of the audience came from the negro population. The whole house is said to have been bought up by the Tanner party and given to the negroes.

That is what the Cullom party says. In a stage box sat one of the hotel "bell hops" with his best suit in evening attire. This boy was a Cullom supporter until last evening. Tanner's party claims him today. Old theatergoers could not get the seats they wanted for the entertainment. As the young society people who were forced to sit down near the bass viol looked up at Colonel Wiggins' negro with his best girl in a stage box they said things to themselves.

Yates in the Fight.

Richard Yates hopes to get some delegates from the west part of the county in and around Berlin, his old family home.

Mr. Yates was out that way yesterday, and again today. The Cullom party appears to purr responsively to the name of Congressman Reeves. Nobody can get an expression from a Tanner man on the Governorship with a lever corkscrew. They are not for Yates; the suggestion of Judge Hanecy's name is not provocative of a rise. All they say is: "It is unwise to instruct the delegation to the State convention." John Riley Tanner wants those twenty-two delegates, and he will get them if it is possible. With Cullom shelved in Sangamon and the delegation from Sangamon in his fist he will go out to do battle.

There are seven wards in Springfield—the First, fourteen delegates, is largely populated with negro families and likely to go to Tanner. The second, thirteen delegates, is close and uncertain. It is a residence ward, in which many of the employés of the watch factory reside. The Third, thirteen delegates, is the home of David T. and Stepher L. Littler. The labor element is strong in the ward, and the indications are Tanner will get it. The Fourth Ward, seventeen votes, is known as the Statehouse ward. William Ridgely says he will carry it for Cullom, a proposition which is disputed by Mr. Babcock, one of the Tanner leaders. The fight in the Fourth will be close. The Fifth Ward, fifteen delegates, runs from Adams street out to the Wabash junction, a couple of miles. It is a residence district and probably will be for Cullom. The Sixth ward, eleven delegates, and the Seventh Ward, eight delegates, probably will be for Tanner. The Towns of Springfield and Woodside have eight delegates each. They are populated by farmers, workingmen in the factories, and coal miners. Cullom's friends will do well to give them close attention.

The convention will be made up of 183 delegates, ninety-one of which come from Springfield City and Town. Unless conditions change over night Governor Tanner will have not far from seventy to seventy-five votes from Springfield and Woodside. Dr. Wheeler of Auburn, who, with Samuel H. Jones of Springfield, is the Tanner candidate for the Legislature, is expected to bring in a big batch of delegates from the west end of the county. It's anybody's game now, with Tanner a little in the lead.

Country Republicans May Decide.

But the tide may make an unexpected turn. Everything depends on the old line, rock-rooted county Republicans. If these people, the plain, old-fashioned, every-day folks, come to the primaries in the city and the mass-meetings in the country it will be all up with John Riley Tanner. The floating vote of the county is with the Governor.

The Cullom candidates for the Legislature are Charles E. Selby and Dr. Converse; those of the Tannerites Dr. Wheeler of Auburn and Samuel H. Jones of Springfield, an old Republican wheel horse. The fight is so hot and acrid that the individuality of the candidates is not talked about. The primaries are free for all.

Any man who will swear he is a legal voter, a Republican, and that he will support the nominees of the convention can vote, a privilege of which many Democrats will avail themselves. The Tanner party appears to have a shade the best of it in the selection of the judges, notwithstanding the fact these officers were selected by two Tanner and two Cullom leaders. Last, but not least, there is said to be no punishment for illegal voting, and police are said to be neutral. The conditions for a grand battle tomorrow never were more encouraging. The primaries occur tomorrow and the convention on Monday.

Salem, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Hundreds of Republicans called on Judge Elbridge Hanecy at his headquarters in this city today.

Albion, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Judge Hanecy was well received here. He made no speech, but was introduced to a number of the Republican voters of the town.

Benton, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Judge Elbridge Hanecy held a reception here this morning. He was advertised to arrive last night, and a meeting was arranged at the courthouse, but he did not arrive until near midnight.

Shelbyville, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—A warm time is expected in the county Republican convention here tomorrow. Judges Hanecy and Carter and other aspirants for State offices will be present. The convention will indorse the candidacy of H. J. Hamlin for Attorney General.

Close Fight in Albion.

Albion, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Edwards County Republican precinct conventions held at 7 o'clock this evening have been among the most hotly contested of any ever held in the county. The fight wholly centers on the matter of instructions for Senator Cullom, and between Craig and Saxe, both residents of the county, for Representative for the Forty-fourth District. Saxe is an avowed Cullom candidate and Craig represented the Tanner interest.

It is impossible to obtain the complete returns, but it seems certain instructions for Cullom have carried and it is reasonably certain a majority of the thirty-one delegates to the county convention which meets tomorrow will vote for Saxe.

In Albion there are two voting precincts. One of these instructed its six delegates to the county convention to vote for Cullom resolutions, and all will vote for Saxe. In the other Albion precinct the three delegates will go into the county convention uninstructed, but they will vote for Craig, who represents the anti-Cullom element. It is not believed any instructions will be voted in the convention tomorrow for Governor.

Indorse Bollinger in Monroe.

Waterloo, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The primaries of Monroe County were the largest ever held here. Senator Bollinger was indorsed for renomination. The sentiment is rather against instructions for Governor, but resolutions may be passed favoring the return of Senator Cullom to the Senate.

Quincy Convention July 19.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Republican Senatorial committee met here today and called the Republican convention for this, the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, to meet in Quincy on Thursday, July 19.

Reeves Visits Champaign.

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Walter Reeves arrived in Champaign this evening and will remain here until tomorrow afternoon. A large number of Republicans called on him this evening. Mr. Reeves is accompanied by Judge W. J. Hollensbeck of Marshall.

Calumet Republican Town Ticket.

The Calumet Town Republican convention was held last night at Washington Heights and the following candidates were nominated: For Supervisor, C. C. Clausen; for Assessor, Charles Kleinhausen; for Collector, John Hales; for Clerk, Frank E. Meek; for Highway Commissioner, John Willig; O. F. Reich for chairman and F. C. Lau for Secretary of the Town Central committee.

DETECT SCHOOL OFFICE CLERK.

New System of Bookkeeping Introduced Since Graham Defalcation Quickly Discloses Irregularity.

The new system of bookkeeping used in the Board of Education office since W. A. S. Graham's defalcation was discovered was the means yesterday of detecting an irregularity. One of the confidential clerks secured a blank check with Secretary Legner's name on it, filled it in with the amount of his salary, and cashed it at the Home Savings Bank.

Within five hours after the act had been done Secretary Legner found it out, and the dismissal of Timothy R. Sammons followed. Sammons was employed as assistant to the secretary and in addition was a night teacher in the Garfield School. It was his salary as teacher in the night school for one month, amounting to $40, that he filled in on the check. In addition he filled in a check for $120 and gave it to L. Kunstman, the principal of the Garfield Night School. Mr. Kunstman is not held responsible, as he believed that he was being paid in the regular way.

The blank checks had been signed by Secretary Legner for his clerks to fill out for the teachers' pay roll. During the secretary's momentary absence Sammons took the two checks and filled them out. Soon the checks were missed, and investigation showed what had become of them.

Sammons declared that he needed his salary. He said he meant nothing wrong and intended when he got his check on Monday to tear it up. Attorney Furst declared that no prosecution could follow, as Sammons had not yet had a chance to get and cash his second check.

Murder at Hayden, Ind.

Seymour, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—This afternoon at Hayden, a small town east of this city, Daniel Farrell of Cincinnati shot and instantly killed Mike Simmons of Hayden. The shooting occurred in a saloon, and was the result of an old grudge. Both of the men were employed by the contracting firm who are changing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad roadbed. A posse was at once organized, and is now in pursuit.

PIER FAMILY, ALL MEMBERS SUPREME COURT BAR

When, on Friday of last week, Miss Kate H. Pier, member of the United States Supreme Court bar, moved that her mother and sister, Mrs. Kate H. Pier and Miss H. H. Pier of Milwaukee, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, the women members of that bar became twenty in number, and four of these are of the Pier family. The fourth is Mrs. Caroline Pier-Roemer. Mrs. Kate Pier is the widow of Colonel Pier of Wisconsin. Mother and daughters studied law with the male head of the family during his lifetime, and after his death continued their studies. Mrs. Pier has practiced in Milwaukee for a number of years and is a Court Commissioner. In the latter capacity she performed the ceremony at the marriage of her daughter, Caroline, to John H. Roemer, also a lawyer of Milwaukee.

SILENT ON FRICK SUIT.

PRESIDENT SCHWAB RETURNS FROM CONFERENCE WITH CARNEGIE.

Nothing Given Out at Pittsburg Regarding the Proposed Action for the Recovery of Twenty-one Million Dollars, but Rumor Has It That Sensational Developments May Be Expected — Carnegie's Agreement with His Partners.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Charles M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel company, returned today from New York, where he had been in conference with Andrew Carnegie, who has gone to Florida, but he had nothing to say about the $21,000,000 suit which H. C. Frick is said to be about to enter against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie company.

Mr. Schwab departed for New York hurriedly, and it is thought was called there by Mr. Carnegie for consultation about the suit.

Mr. Frick could not be seen today, and his lawyers maintained their silence. It was rumored that the action will begin next Monday or Tuesday. Until the papers are put on file it will be impossible to secure the specific allegations.

Among iron and steel manufacturers there was a rumor that the suit of Mr. Frick, on behalf of himself and other minority stockholders of the Frick Coke company to recover vast sums of money for coke furnished the Carnegie company at less than market prices, will have many sensational features. Some idea of the great advantage the steel company had over all its competitors, especially Western manufacturers, by getting low priced coke will be shown.

It is claimed that Mr. Carnegie, as the controlling interest in the H. C. Frick Coke company, made a five-year contract with himself as the controlling partner in the Carnegie Steel company, by which the Carnegie Steel company secured coke at $1.85 per ton for five years. When this contract ran out it is alleged that the coke supply was continued with no increase in price, notwithstanding the market value of the fuel had advanced over 100 per cent. While rival steel companies were paying at least $2.50 Mr. Carnegie was getting his coke for $1.35 per ton. The steel company uses 12,000 tons of coke per day. The present market price of coke on contracts ranges from $2.85 to $3.25 per ton.

The famous "iron-clad" agreement between Andrew Carnegie and his several partners will furnish material, it is said, for a chapter in the bill of particulars in the suits. By this agreement, it is said, all the partners are compelled to sell to Mr. Carnegie their holdings when he demands them, but he agrees to pay them the actual value of their interests as shown by the books.

The contention of Mr. Frick that, having invested to a smaller degree, but upon the same proportionate basis, a certain sum of money in the Carnegie Steel company in its incipiency, he is entitled to a remunerative equivalent to the actual, and not the par, value of the company's stock. It is claimed that the whole suit will hinge on what is meant by book value.

The suit, it is said, will also bring out other differences that have sprung up in the company. A feeling among the partners, which is said to have had its birth with the efforts of Mr. Frick and others to buy control of the Carnegie company, finally culminated in the establishment of two firmly intrenched factions within the corporation. On the one side are arrayed Mr. Frick and practically all of the principal shareholders, excepting George Lauder, William H. Singer, and Charles M. Schwab, the former a cousin of Carnegie. Report has it that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Phipps have disagreed on the stability of the contract that Mr. Frick relies upon.

The rumors that the Frick company will after June 1 refuse to sell to the furnace companies and steel mills that it has been supplying for years, and that all its coke will go to the Carnegie Steel company, was denied today.

BOY TRIES CONFIDENCE GAME.

Jacob Brink, 17 Years Old, Is Near Success in Swindling When Detective Stops Him.

Jacob Brink, a 17-year-old boy living at West Harvey, almost worked successfully a confidence game on patrons of the Stock-Yards sale stables yesterday. The boy stood up in a buggy and delivered to the assembled horsemen a speech, saying his father had died and that he would sell the horse and buggy for $70, half cash and half credit, to defray funeral expenses. He told of the destitution of his mother in such a pathetic way that the sympathies of the auditors were aroused to such a pitch that they intended to buy the rig at a price higher than the boy asked. Detective Gallagher of the Stock-Yards Police Station stopped the speech and took the boy to the station. He learned two hours later that the horse and buggy had been stolen from Thomas Talbott of West Harvey.

HOLDUP MAN'S REVOLVER FIRES

He Accidentally Drops It and a Bullet Strikes Mrs. Martha Burke, Whom He Is Robbing.

A holdup man entered Mrs. Martha Burke's saloon, 845 West Polk street, at 1 o'clock this morning. He wore a mask and carried a revolver. Mrs. Burke and the bartender were in the saloon and the holdup man demanded their money. He grabbed for Mrs. Burke's watch, which was pinned to her dress, and his revolver fell to the floor, exploding. The bullet struck Mrs. Burke in the leg, inflicting a slight wound. The robber returned later to inquire about her injuries.

MORE SMALLPOX IN ILLINOIS.

Cases Not of a Mild Type and State Board Takes Prompt Measures.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Several cases of smallpox were reported today to the State Board of Health from Bureau, De Witt, Gallatin, Lee, Macoupin, Massac, McLean, Piatt, Pope, Saline, Shelby, Whiteside, and Williamson Counties, and an epidemic called Cuban itch was reported in Wyanet, Bureau County. In all cases the board took prompt measures to enforce quarantine and vaccination and to prevent further spread of the disease. The epidemic at Wyanet is supposed to be smallpox. Many of the cases are not of the mild type of smallpox which has prevailed during the last three months.

IN JAIL ON SWINDLING CHARGE.

Alleged That Two Illinois Men Victimized a Hotel Proprietor of Lincoln.

Lincoln, Ill., Feb. 9.—W. S. Mitchell of Harrisburg, Ill., and Edward Rimmerman of Springfield, are under arrest, charged with practicing a confidence game on Benjamin F. Coffman, proprietor of the Spitley Hotel, in this city. Mitchell was arrested at Erie, Ill., yesterday, where he was in possession of a hotel valued at $13,000, which he obtained in trade for a farm of 280 acres on a small mountain in Saline County, Ill., alleged to be worth $1 an acre, but represented to Coffman, it is said, to be worth from $40 to $50. Other property, it is alleged, was shown in making the trade.

KILLS A CAIRO LUMBERMAN.

Discharged Employe Shoots to Death Louis Demont Court While He Is Eating Supper.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Louis Demont Court of the Cairo lumber firm of Demont Court & O'Hara was shot to death at one of the firm's sawmills in Missouri last evening by a discharged employé named Grogan, who fired six shots at Court as he was at the supper table. Grogan, who has a record of two other men in the last few years, escaped.

A RESOURCE OF STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Harry D. Elks, Glens Falls, N. Y., writes:

"Early last spring I found that I was tired and languid, my appetite was failing, and I was becoming run down generally. I was advised to take Paine's Celery Compound, and after using it I never felt so well in all my life as I do now. It braced me up, gave me strength and vigor, and made a new man of me. I recommend it to all persons who have tired and languid feelings, to all athletes, and to all who work hard mentally."

Paine's Celery Compound restores, strengthens and sustains vital energy and muscular force.

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists.

Radway & Co., 55 Elm St., New York.

WHAT AILS YOU?

HAVE YOU a pain or an ache? Are you physically exhausted? Do you need building up? If so, I can help you. The Dr. M. A. McLaughlin Method is now a great success. By it I can saturate your nerves and body with electric life, which brings health and strength. My method has cured over 10,000 people who had exhausted drug treatment. If you are ailing, come to me. Try my method. Book describing it free.

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AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed, seldom equaled. $3.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO.

FAVORED BY THE LEAGUE

REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES GOOD MEN.

George E. Cole of the Municipal Voters' Organization Says All but One or Two Are Satisfactory — Former Justice Wallis to Be Investigated — Democrats' Move Is Waited For — Retiring Council Members Are Promised Renominations.

With one or two exceptions the Republican Aldermanic candidates, George E. Cole states, are satisfactory to the Municipal Voters' league. William Wallis of the Twenty-seventh Ward is the only nominee against whom objections have been raised. As he was for several years a justice of the peace at Logan Square it was said yesterday that his record was open to criticism. The only specific charge made, however, referred to the slot machine war. Most of the men arrested and machines captured were taken to Logan Square. Mr. Wallis, however, it is said, had the support of Alderman Butler, ex-Alderman S. S. Kimbell, and everybody else opposed to Henry Wulff. The league will investigate Mr. Wallis' standing and report.

The league is not pleased at the overthrow of Alderman Fitch in the Third Ward, and if he decides to run as an independent it probably will support him. On the whole, no serious complaints have been raised against the candidates, and Mr. Cole said that if the eleven wards yet to name candidates do as well he will credit the Republicans for nominating the best class of Aldermanic candidates they have nominated in many years.

"This," he continued, "is what we asked the managers of the party to do. It means that the next Council will show a marked improvement."

Party leaders in the wards yet to nominate have given assurances that only good men will be put up. It is understod that there is a strong disposition on the part of the Twenty-first Ward Republicans either to nominate Alderman Herrmann or indorse him, and name no candidate.

Watch for Democratic Moves.

The question is what the Democrats will do. The managers of that party thus far have shown no inclination to be influenced by the wishes of the Municipal Voters' league. The Central committee will meet on next Thursday to call the primaries and conventions probably during the first week in March. It is predicted that nearly all the outgoing Democratic Aldermen will be renominated. These lucky ones are as follows:

Ward.	Name.	Ward.	Name.
1.	J. J. Coughlin.	20.	Charles F. Brown.
2.	C. F. Gunther.	22.	Julius Goldzier.
6.	Charles Martin.	26.	W. E. Schlake.
7.	Henry L. Flok.	28.	John Bigane.
8.	E. J. Nowak.	29.	Thomas Carey.
10.	P. T. Brennan.	30.	Charles J. Boyd.
13.	W. F. Marpole.	33.	Hugh T. Darcy.
18.	M. C. Conlon.		

Where There Will Be Fights.

An effort, with administration backing, will be made to defeat Alderman Cullerton in the Ninth. While the City Hall crowd would like also to retire John Powers, in the Nineteenth, it looks as if he would have no open opposition. Both Aldermen Neagle of the Twelfth and Kuns of the Sixteenth will have to fight their own battles, as the party leaders care nothing about them. It is doubtful whether any nomination will be made against W. S. Jackson in the Fourth. The Third is regarded as a fighting chance, though the Democrats may support Alderman Fitch.

Alderman Schlake will have to fight for reelection. The Twenty-sixth Ward Republicans are determined to defeat him and there are hundreds of Democrats, so it is said, ready to help them. For the most part they are Altgeld Democrats, who want to retaliate on Mr. Schlake for deserting the ex-Governor in his Mayoralty fight against Carter H. Harrison last spring. The Republicans predict that 90 per cent of the Altgeld men will support William C. Kuester, their candidate for Alderman. There are reports also that a faction of the "regular" Democracy will not take any part in helping Mr. Schlake.

Boughan Is a Republican.

Andrew B. Boughan was mentioned in an evening paper as the probable Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-fifth. Mr. Boughan, however, is a Republican. He said last night that he intends to support the Republican ticket.

FEAR SALOON IS A "COLONY."

Mount Vesuvius Said to Be Devised to Shelter Alderman Coughlin's Followers.

The charge that the Mount Vesuvius saloon, 415 South Clark street, has been established and is being used to further the political aims of an Aldermanic candidate is openly made in that part of the Fifth Ward. Saloonkeepers whose patrons are Italian laborers complain that their trade is being ruined, because no one will pay for drinks when they can get them free at the Mount Vesuvius. The Italians who are treated in the place announce their loyalty to the "boss." Owners of adjacent property declare that the two upper floors are being fitted for a rooming-house and regard the place as a colonization scheme. The costly fixtures are recognized by visitors at the saloon as former decorations of Alderman Coughlin's "Silver Dollar" saloon.

The license for the Mount Vesuvius was taken out on Dec. 15, according to the books of the City Collector, in the name of Martino Turelli. The government license, however, is said to be in the name of Alfonso Laurino, who is the ostensible proprietor. Laurino is a foreman in the Street Cleaning department. His address on the city payrolls is 565 South Clark street, but he lives most of the time at 415.

Henry North, who has been on the street for twenty years, said it was the general belief that the Mount Vesuvius had been started in the interest of Coughlin.

"It's the general talk around here," he said, "that they are making things free there. I guess it is hurting the places that have an Italian patronage."

The Mount Vesuvius is opposite "The Dewey" saloon, which is a typical Italian resort. The proprietors look with some jealousy on the Mount Vesuvius.

"They make business bad," said one of the proprietors yesterday. "All Democrats go there and get drinks free. I don't know who runs it, but every one says Coughlin. Laurino would run it to make money and would not give away drinks."

"I cannot make a dollar a day," said another saloonkeeper whose trade is all Italian. "They all go to the Mount Vesuvius."

No one in the neighborhood knows how the rumor was started that the saloon is controlled in the interests of Alderman Coughlin, but all believe the report. When Mrs. Paul was removed from the First Ward the news was celebrated at the Mount Vesuvius. Food and drink are both said to be free at the place, and customers give that as their reason for deserting old resorts.

An Italian was telling about the luxuries to be had at "Coughlin's saloon" for nothing. When asked how he knew it was Coughlin's he said:

"Everything is the same inside. Everybody thinks it's Coughlin's saloon."

"People often make remarks about the furniture," said the Mount Vesuvius bartender. "They say it is the same that used to be in Coughlin's place. But I guess not."

The report that the upper floors of the building are being fitted up for a rooming-house is arousing even more interest than the methods of conducting the saloon. The building is a large one, and each floor is being divided by temporary partitions to furnish a large number of rooms.

Alderman Coughlin denies that he is interested in the "Mount Vesuvius" or its patrons.

TROUBLE REPORTED IN EDGAR.

Contesting Delegation May Go to the State Convention—Hyde Park Meeting Tonight.

According to reports from Edgar County, there may be a contesting delegation to the State convention. One week ago Hiram Lycan, chairman, called a meeting of the committee for Feb. 14 to fix a date for the city convention. Then petitions were circulated asking for primaries to give the voters a chance to elect delegates. It is said that Chairman Charles P. Hitch fearing that this plan would prevent a solid Reeves delegation secured a "snap" meeting of the committee on Thursday, and defeated it. A call was issued for mass-meetings on Feb. 17 in the several townships, which will name the delegates to the county convention on Feb. 19. The secretary was instructed also to usurp the functions of the chairman, and call the convention to order. It is said that Mr. Hitch became alarmed over the situation, and feared that primaries might give the friends of Judge Haney and Richard Yates a chance to at least divide the delegation.

Judge Carter will not attend the anti-Haney meeting of Hyde Park Republicans at Oakland Music Hall tonight, although it will be in the interest of his candidacy, and resolutions probably will be adopted pledging him support. W. D. Washburn and others said that the interest shown by Republicans in the meeting was such that they doubted whether the hall would be large enough to hold the crowd.

RIDERLESS.

From an enlarged photograph taken by a British officer with General French's division soon after the attack made by the Boers upon Arundel Camp on Dec. 13.
—The Spear.

TROUBLE FEARED IN CICERO.

Non-Partisan Ticket May Be Nominated to Fight Men Selected by the Republicans.

The Republican nominations made at Morton Park on Thursday afternoon for the town officers of Cicero do not appear to be acceptable to many in Oak Park and a non-partisan ticket probably will be put up. It is stated that the objectionable nominees of the convention at Morton Park are B. B. Dutton of Morton Park, candidate for Supervisor, and W. W. Waters of Clyde, candidate for Collector. It is said that the annexationists of the south side of the town will soon issue a call for a mass-meeting to take up the question and decide whether or not the fight shall be renewed.

WILL VOTE ON FILTER PLAN.

Evanston Citizens Will Express Their Views by Balloting—Action Taken on Account of Opposition.

An effort will be made by the City Council of Evanston to take a popular vote on the plan to place filters in houses. The report of the committee recommending individual filters will be sent to each water tax payer. A postal card for the vote will be sent also. Opposition to the plan has risen, and it is expected the vote will decide the question. All votes are to be sent to Alderman W. N. Green.

State Press Political Comment.

Is it a crime to get tired of voting for Senator Cullom in the course of forty-five years?—Springfield Journal.

The friends of Governor Tanner are men who are Republicans from principle, and who will support the ticket nominated by the majority.—Warren Sentinel.

There are a number of Republicans in Illinois who are surprised at the position in which Senator Cullom has placed himself in the matter of seating Matthew S. Quay.—Salem Republican.

John R. Tanner's meeting the fate of most men who have given their lives to politics. The time comes when other men who he has built up set jealous of him and combine for his downfall.—Quincy Journal of Industry.

Advices from Springfield say it is practically certain Governor Tanner will defeat Senator Cullom in his own county. This has been done before, however, and Senator Cullom won his togs in spite of it.—Charleston Plaindealer.

Judge Haney has demonstrated the fact that he cannot keep his temper in conversing with those who believe he is not the strongest man for Governor. The candidate for Governor nominated at Peoria will not be that kind of a man.—Paris Beacon.

Governor Tanner has said that he is not a candidate for United States Senator, and those who know him believe the statement, but it is fast becoming apparent that his friends in all parts of the State are determined that he shall be.—Flora Journal.

John R. Tanner's friends are for John R. Tanner for United States Senator. They are not for John W. Gates or any other man, no matter what Otis Humphrey may say. Sangamon County Republicans do not believe everything that Otis says.—Springfield Journal.

Senator Cullom has been kept in office by the people of this county for forty years, and he has never done anything for the city or county. In later years he has not even permitted his name to appear on the tax books of the county.—Illinois State Register.

It is scarcely conceivable that the voters will consent to the substitution of a political scapegoat for a public servant who has served them so long and ably as has the present Senator. The disgrace of having such a Governor is more or less a State humiliation, but to put such a man in the Senate of the United States would make it national.—Elgin News.

Although Judge Haney entered the race without waiting to hear from Governor Tanner, although he only consented to run after his Congressional district had almost unanimously asked him to allow his name to be used, Tanner or no Tanner, the anti-Tanner crew are all claiming that Haney is the Tanner candidate. Consistency is something that crowd has little use for—is the only explanation for their remarks at this time.—Centralia Sentinel.

Congressional Nominations.

State.	District.	Name.	Politics.
Florida	First	G. B. Patterson	Republican
Georgia	Fourth	A. H. Perry	Republican
Michigan	Third	O. H. Perry	Prohibition

EDITORS FINISH THEIR WORK.

Illinois Press Association Adjourns After Trusting Official Business and Electing Officers.

The Illinois Press association, which has been holding its thirty-fifth annual meeting at the Lexington Hotel in the last three days, finished its business yesterday morning and adjourned. A majority of the visitors left for their homes on the afternoon trains.

The committee reports were received at the last session, and in accordance with the recommendation made in the President's message, the constitution of the association was amended so as to provide for two business meetings a year, and the election of the Executive committee for one, two, and three year terms. Twenty delegates were chosen to represent the organization at the annual meeting of the National Editorial association, to be held in New Orleans on March 1.

The following officers were elected:

President—A. C. Bentley of the Pittsfield Times.

First Vice President—Smith D. Atkins of the Freeport Journal.

Second Vice President—C. W. Bliss of the Hillsboro News.

Third Vice President—John Marshall of the Yorkville Record.

Secretary—J. M. Page of the Jerseyville Democrat.

Treasurer—H. A. David of the Carlinville Democrat.

Executive committee—A. W. Gleasner of the Galena Gazette, S. K. Strother of the Taylorville Courier, and W. W. Lewis of the Greenville Advocate.

DRUGGISTS FORM A WARD CLUB.

Decide to Take Greater Care in Filling Prescriptions and Discuss the Sale of Patent Medicines.

Druggists of the Twenty-sixth Ward met at Jung's Hall, Ashland and Lincoln avenues, yesterday afternoon, and organized a ward club for the discussion of questions of mutual advantage and the agitation of a Sunday closing movement. Twenty-three druggists attended, interest among the pharmacists of the ward having been stirred up by the efforts of Bruno Batt.

Mr. Batt, who called the meeting to order, said druggists had as great an interest in banding together as had any other class of storekeepers. Measures should be taken for the better compounding of prescriptions. It was stated, and a compact made for the better observance of the law for the dispensing of poisons and liquors. A resolution to the effect that the druggists of the ward should bind themselves to take greater care in filling prescriptions was passed unanimously, after considerable side talk to the effect that a boycott should be declared against physicians who persisted in writing prescriptions in undecipherable characters. An agreement was reached also that the pharmacists would fellow strictly the law relating to the sale of poisons, and each druggist agreed that hereafter he would not sell dangerous drugs in haphazard fashion, for no other reason than that if he didn't some other one would.

Considerable amusement was raised by discussion of a movement to raise prices on prescriptions—a prescription costing over 5 cents and a fraction to compound, it being contended, should not be dispensed for 73 cents when it could be had just as readily. Measures were advocated against the person who rings the night bell at 4 o'clock in the morning with a request for a stamp, three cents' worth of paregoric, or a box of rat poison for the dog next door. A proposal was made also that patent medicines, the constituents of which were unknown or of doubtful character, should be viewed with suspicion, and the advice of a reputable physician recommended when the former were sought. J. O. Van Nice, Ravenswood, was elected President; J. A. Nertes, 886 Lincoln avenue, Vice President; and both were appointed delegates to the Chicago Retail Druggists' association.

RULES AGAINST INJUNCTION.

Federal Appellate Court Decides Contrary to Montgomery Ward on Post-office "Annex."

Judges Jenkins, Woods, and Seaman, sitting as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, yesterday sustained the decision of Judge Kohlsaat dissolving the injunction which Montgomery Ward had secured from Judge Brentano forbidding the erection of the "annex" to the temporary postoffice on the lake front.

Montgomery Ward obtained the injunction in the State court on the plea that the permission he had given for the erection of the lake front postoffice did not contemplate any enlargement of the building, and the government was exceeding the permission when it started to build the "annex." The case was taken into the federal court, where Judge Kohlsaat dissolved the injunction, and from this Montgomery Ward took an appeal.

Judge Woods in deciding the appeal said: "Chicago is not and was not expected to remain stationary, and from the fact that the building was merely temporary it must have been contemplated that, to begin with, the building was to have been made as small as possible, and whenever necessary should be enlarged."

Montgomery Ward still has an appeal left to the Supreme Court of the United States if he wants to take it, but the chances are, lawyers say, that the "annex" will have been built and afterwards torn down before it could be decided.

TO TEST AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS.

City Electrician Ellicott Sets Feb. 17 for Examinations—New Sewer Is Recommended.

City Electrician Ellicott has set Feb. 17 as the date for the examination of automobile drivers as provided in the ordinance. The questions asked will seek to learn the driver's knowledge of his machine and his experience in its use, and every one who expects to operate one must get a certificate, whether he be the driver of a livery vehicle or simply operates his own machine for his own amusement.

New Sewer Recommended.

The Board of Local Improvements has recommended the building of a sewer nine and one-half feet in diameter from Fifty-ninth street north to the drainage canal. The cost will be $800,000.

City Sues Lake Street "L."

A suit against the Lake Street Elevated railway company on trackage alleged to be due has been filed by the city in the Circuit Court. Damages in the sum of $20,000 are asked.

Time on Bids Extended.

The time limit for the receiving of bids on the issue of $1,150,000 of refunding bonds ordered by the Board of Cook County Commissioners was extended by the Committee on Public Service from Feb. 19 to March 12.

Order Against Brokers.

Owing to the reports that loan brokers had been given the time warrants of certain county employés who were indebted to the brokers, President Irwin issued an order that no more warrants are to be given out to brokers, although they may have the written orders.

Wisconsin Editors Elect Officers.

Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Wisconsin Press association this morning most of the old officers were reelected for the ensuing year. A resolution asking that the tariff on importation of paper pulp wood be removed was tabled on the ground that city papers would receive more benefit than country papers.

Prairie Sails with Exhibits.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The Prairie sailed today from Baltimore for Newcastle, England, with the crew for the Albany, and government exhibits for the Paris exposition.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

MOVE FOR ONE MAN RULE.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION'S COMING SESSION.

Superintendents' Session, Dr. W. R. Harper, and the Civic Federation Preparing to Take Ground for Clear Delimitation Between Professional and Lay Functions in School Administration—Andrews' Friends to the Rescue—List of the Speakers.

President W. R. Harper, the Civic federation, and the members of the superintendents' department of the National Education association are about to fire a 13-inch gun in defense of the "one-man" power in the Chicago public schools. When the superintendents' section of the national association meets in Chicago on Feb. 26 a preliminary mass-meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Civic federation for the especial benefit of the citizens of Chicago, at which President Eliot of Harvard University, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, and Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, all of whom helped to frame the defeated Harper educational bill, are to make addresses. President Harper is to preside over the meeting.

The fact that it was Professor Butler who made the conjunction of educational stars possible at the coming mass-meeting, and that President Harper is to act as chairman and introduce the speakers, is regarded by Chicago public school officials a safe prediction that President Harper's famous bill will be unanimously indorsed there. Each of the four famous educators stands committed in a way to help solve the local school problem. Dean Butler, President Eliot, and, it is said, President Wheeler also were given a chance to pass on and criticise the Harper bill before it went from the Mayor's Educational commission to the General Assembly, where it met defeat.

All four educators stand unequivocally for clear delimitation between professional and lay functions in public school administration. Their idea is the "one-man" power for the superintendent in pedagogic matters and the economics and "business" of the administration for the School board. So, while the meeting has not yet been formally announced, it is regarded as a certainty that President Harper's and Superintendent E. Benjamin Andrews' friends are about to come to his rescue.

Dr. Butler's View.

Dr. Butler's view of the public school situation in Chicago was made public only a few days ago, in the current number of the Educational Review. In a signed article in that magazine he pays his respects to the Boards of Education in both Chicago and New York as "running a race lately to win the prize for inaptitude and barbarism." Referring to President Graham H. Harris' recent attempt at self-vindication in his Springfield speech, Dr. Butler says:

"In a harangue on what he was pleased to describe as the 'tyranny of the one-man power,' he assumed to controvert Superintendent Andrews' strenuous struggle for non-political schools. A colleague of this worthy, a gentleman named Keating, who is said to be President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has organized what looks like a Fenian raid on all text books on American history which refer to England as 'the mother country,' intending, apparently, to consign the United States to an orphan asylum—for we never had a father. . . . We are a good-natured and politically indifferent people, and this outbreak must run its course. But Superintendents Maxwell of Greater New York and Andrews are men of determination and courage, and sooner or later the tide will turn toward them with a rush."

In the same number, nine pages are devoted to a trenchant discussion of the "Public School Politician," in which the animus of the opposition to Superintendents Andrews and Maxwell is analyzed and condemned at length. A. H. Nelson of Chicago is the author of the latter article.

Program of Meetings.

The Chicago mass-meeting is to be held on the evening of Feb. 26, the day before the convention of School Superintendents begins. It is already being arranged for by Superintendent A. G. Lane and Assistant District Superintendents Spear and Lewis, who constitute the local committee. The Civic federation will act as sponsor of the meeting.

Hereafter all the meetings of the Superintendents' section of the National Educational association are to be held in Chicago. The selection is also regarded as an indication that this city is to be made the center of an active campaign against political influence in the schools, and that all the power of the great educators of the country is to be lent to the campaign. The day sessions of the first meeting begin on Feb. 27, so that the public mass-meeting is really a preliminary to the real work. The day session is to be called at 9:30 o'clock in University Hall in the Fine Arts Building. The afternoon sessions will begin at 2 o'clock in the same building. The evening sessions are intended for the Chicago public, and at all of these, it is expected, the evils of the present system of public school administration, with special reference to Chicago, will be shown. The evening sessions will be held in Central Music Hall. Walter H. Page, recently editor of the Atlantic Monthly; President Alderman of the University of North Carolina, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler are to make addresses at these meetings. The Board of Education has announced its intention to give a reception to the visitors after one of the evening meetings—probably that of Wednesday.

Topics for Discussion.

The opening session will be marked by a discussion between President Eliot of Harvard and Dr. Butler of the latter's paper on "The Status of Education at the Close of the Century." At the other sessions different phases and problems of school administration are to be discussed by Superintendents Gove of Denver, Gorton of Yonkers, Maxwell of New York, State Superintendent Browne of Washington, and Harvey of Wisconsin, Professor Cook of the Illinois State Normal School, and President Denfield of Duluth. Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 28, will be devoted to Superintendent Nightingale's new theory of "Alcoholic Physiology and Superintendence." Professor Atwater of Wesleyan University, the authority on whose experiments Superintendent Nightingale bases his criticism, will lead the discussion, and some interesting facts are expected to be brought out.

This Chicago meeting will be the most important held by the superintendents' section since 1895. The last successful gathering was at Cleveland, and was memorable for the presenting and discussion of the famous report of the Committee of Fifteen. This was a threefold advocation of professional training for teachers, the concentrating of all executive responsibility in the superintendent, and a scheme for a systematic arrangement of studies in graded schools. The plan resulted in a division and protest. At Indianapolis, in 1897, the meeting was a partial failure.

The final session of the Chicago convention will be held on March 1. The headquarters of the association will be at the Auditorium Hotel.

ORDERS CITY OFFICES CLOSED.

Mayor Harrison Issues Proclamation for Monday, the Anniversary of Lincoln's Birth.

The Mayor yesterday issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Monday, Feb. 12, will be observed as a holiday throughout the State of Illinois in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, and

Whereas, In order that we may fittingly observe the birthday of an American whose name is indissolubly linked with the history of our country, Chicago, do hereby order all departments of the city government closed on said 12th day of February, 1900, with the exception of the Police, Fire, Health, and Electrical departments, which will remain open for the transaction of all necessary and unavoidable business.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Many can't tell the difference between "Hoffmanettes" and a 10-cent cigar.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bit ters to every glass of water you drink.

You need not suffer from any skin trouble or irritation if you use Cuticura Ointment. Parker's Hair Balsam restores color to the hair.

"DRINK TEA, MADAM,"

says the wise, up-to-date Doctor to a nervous convalescent; "of course it won't hurt you, if you get the right kind. Don't you know that tea is the most mild and gentle stimulant we have?"

Some say tea-drinking is injurious. This is only so when an inferior grade of tea is used. We have never known a good Tea properly made to harm any one. On the contrary, the modern physician says it is beneficial.

If you would have a tea that has been raised in the finest tea gardens of the world, a tea that has been carefully cured, a tea that has been packed in a most scientific and hygienic manner, a tea that when it reaches the consumer is absolutely pure, then buy one of Chase & Sanborn's Package Teas. They come to the consumer in pound and half-pound air-tight packages. Thus packed there is no loss of the delicate flavor by contact with the air.

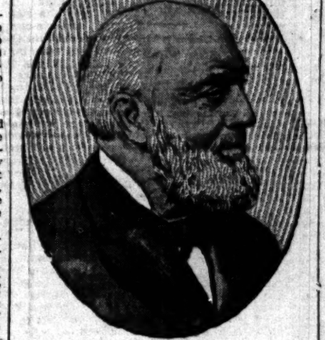
The Seal Brand Tea, a Sun-dried Japan is superb, and the Koh-i-noor appeals to those who like the English Breakfast Tea. The Orloff is also remarkable on account of its delicate lilac flavor, while Orange Pekoe pleases those who like a Ceylon and India Tea, as it is noted for its rich, wine-like body.

A Pound of this Tea will make over 200 cups.

BURIAL OF GEORGE W. HALE.

Funeral Will Take Place at Noon Today—Interment at Kenosha, Wis., Will Be Private.

George W. Hale, who died at his residence, 10 Astor street, on Thursday, will be buried in Kenosha, Wis., where his father, Samuel Hale, settled after leaving Bridgewater, N. Y., and coming West. The father conducted



GEORGE W. HALE.

a general merchandise store in Kenosha for five years. After coming to Chicago the father founded iron works and after his death and the death of his partner, George W. Hale formed the firm of Hale, Cleveland, Bonnel & Co., which conducted the business for many years.

Mr. Hale was the first Treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital and took a deep interest in philanthropic work.

Funeral services will be held at noon today at the residence, 10 Astor street. Burial at Kenosha will be private.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Why Turn Off the Lights?

Chicago, Feb. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Does it not seem an outrage and disgrace that our city government will cause our streets to be in darkness, thus causing and abetting crime, like that Calumet avenue murder and "holdup" of last night? Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets is dark as a dungeon. I was afraid myself when obliged to be out the other night. Why not discharge the men who caused our streets to be in darkness and who are thus responsible for the "holdup" of last night, and who are no doubt drawing salaries themselves, and put men in their places who have the interest, comfort, and safety of our citizens and homes at heart? INDIGNANT.

The Indian Chief Shanbena.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Chicago Historical society had hung on its walls a fine oil portrait of the old Indian chief, Shanbena. This was prior to the tearing down of their old building. Since their occupancy of their new home in the new building the old chief's portrait is not on exhibition. Indeed the old warrior's face is gone. Much inquiry has been made as to its whereabouts, but no one can tell where it is. It is stated in Blanchard's Northwest and Chicago on page 607, under the heading, "Griefs of Shabonee": "In addition to Mr. Hubbard's voucher as to the integrity of Shabonee the following bit of his history from Chicago's well-known citizen, William Hickling, is only a just tribute to the memory of him whose remains now honor our soil and whose life-like portrait is treasured in grateful memory by the Chicago Historical society. This portrait was painted from life by Mr. F. B. Young of Rome, N. Y. It was presented to the society by Mr. Cyrus P. Miller of Rockford, Ill., at which place it was painted in 1840." There are five pages in this valuable history devoted to the memory of Shanbena. It was to him that the families, whose lives were spared during the Indian massacre in May, 1832, owed their lives. Their descendants throughout northern Illinois at this time are numbered by thousands. The old Pottawatomie chief lived with his family and a portion of his tribe at Shabonee Grove, DeKalb County, at the time of the outbreak among Blackhawk's warriors in May, 1832. A couple of days prior to the uprising of the Indians under Blackhawk Shanbena had notified the settlers then living in Bureau, Kendall, La Salle, DeKalb, Lee, and Grundy Counties of the fact and urged them to flee to Ottawa, Chicago, or elsewhere for their lives. To do this he not only went himself, but sent his boys and nephews, who rode throughout the night notifying the residents at Holderman's Grove and throughout the surrounding settlement of the uprising of the Indians. Those who took warning were saved from the tomahawk and butchery, while those who remained or returned to Indian Creek were massacred. The old chief died in Morris, Ill., July 27, 1850, aged 84 years. It is the portrait of him painted in 1840 that is now wanted. Who can tell where it is? It belongs to the Chicago Historical society. CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

Pythians in a Parade.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Several thousand Pythians were in the parade this afternoon of the Knights of Pythias' lodges of the twelfth district. Major General Carnahan of the uniformed rank was in command. A unique feature was the long string of automobiles, bearing the chief officers, which led the procession. District Grand Chancellor Malcolm G. Turner presided at the afternoon meeting at Tomlinson Hall, and Governor Mount, member of the order, was the principal speaker.

Ohio Robber Fatally Wounded.

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 9.—John Johnson, who was released from the Ohio Penitentiary on Jan. 20, was fatally shot at Higby's Station today while he and three others were attempting to rob the safe at the store of Higby & Son.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN—BARTH—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, by the Rev. John Mark Erickson of Grace Episcopal Church, Sophia von Engelroth, daughter of Marie E. and the late Felix Barth of St. Louis, to Ellsworth Ives Chapman of New York.

DEATHS.

ALLING—Feb. 9, Abbay Culver, beloved wife of John Alling, at 2207 Calumet-av. Services Sunday, 2 o'clock, private. Friends please omit flowers.

BEETLE—Feb. 8, 1900, at his residence, 15 Stanley-terrace, Colonel George L. Beetle, aged 67 years. Funeral services Sunday at 2 p. m. Interment at Janesville, Wis.

FISH—Willis R. Fish, Feb. 9, 1900, at residence, 296 Elm-st., beloved husband of Louise [nee Pierce] and father of G. Wilson, Elmer, Minnie, and Fred. Services 3 p. m., Feb. 10th, at residence. Interment at Rockford, Ill.

FISHER—Jessie A., Thursday, Feb. 8, at her home, 552 Haddon-av., sister of Robert, Dalay, and Mrs. H. A. Herhold. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 11, 1900, at 1 p. m. from Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner Crystal-st. and Washtenaw-av., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

HEATON—Lucy A., Feb. 7, mother of Nellie C., Mrs. F. R. Waters, John, and Ralph Heaton. Burial at Calvary, Rochester and Buffalo [N. Y.] and Bloomington [Ill.] papers please copy.

HEPPE—Feb. 8, Alwiene, beloved wife of George Heppe, and daughter of George C. and Anna Spoerl. Funeral from her late residence, 507 N. Clark-st., Sunday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, to Waldheim.

JENNINGS—Friday morning, Miss Ella Brownie Jennings, aged 22 years. Funeral services Sunday morning, 9:30 o'clock, from her late home, 7140 Stewart-av., Englewood. Carriages to Northwestern Depot and by train to Rosehill.

KINGSBURY—Captain Ezra W. Kingsbury, at residence, 4005 Grand-blvd., beloved husband of Celia A. Kingsbury and father of Edward and John Kingsbury and Mrs. Lizzie Post. Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 11, from late residence. Kansas City [Mo.] and Denver [Colo.] papers please copy.

KNAPP—Feb. 9, 1900, William M. Knapp, aged 50, at residence, 3316 Calumet-av. Funeral private. Interment at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

LAWSON—Edward A. Lawson, beloved husband of Mary B. and father of Florence, Ethel, Harry, and Robert, from late residence, 950 Belle Plaine-av., Monday, Feb. 12, at 2 p. m. By carriages to Graceland.

MARKS—Simon Marks, beloved husband of Belle H. and father of Henry, Louis S., Nellie, Hannah, and Mollie. Funeral Sunday, 11 a. m., from late residence, 1573 W. 12th-st.

MAGNUS—Feb. 4, Minnette Magnus, daughter of Jos. G. and Mary Magnus, nee Cornell, of Vancouver, B. C. Funeral from her grandmother's residence, 2472 Webster-av., Sunday, Feb. 11, 1 p. m., to St. Vincent's Church, thence to St. Boniface. Burial private.

PENDLETON—In New York Monday, Feb. 5th, Miss Mariam Thomson, aged 22 years. Funeral Saturday, 10:30 a. m., Union Ave. M. E. Church, cor. 36th-st. and Union-av., thence by carriages and train to Mount Hope Cemetery.

TONNING—Bothilda Maria Tonning, beloved wife of Charles O. Tonning and beloved mother of Hilda, Emma, Gertie, and Rose, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1900, after a long illness, aged 56 years 3 months. Funeral from late residence, 1329 Wellington-av., Sunday, p. m., to Graceland. San Francisco papers please copy.

TURNER—Thomas M. Turner, Monday, Feb. 5, from acute bronchitis. Funeral services, 11 Sunday morning, Feb. 11, at late residence, 3601 Ellis Park. Burial private. Bellefonte (Pa.) papers please copy.

WHITEHEAD—Andrew Whitehead, Feb. 7, 1900, aged 78 years, at his residence, 537 S. Francisco-av. Funeral Saturday at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TEACHERS' SCHOOL, 155 W. MADISON-ST.—Instructions preparatory for teachers' examinations; high school graduates preparatory for examinations for Chicago Normal School; nearly 800 former pupils successfully passed teachers' examinations given by Chicago Board of Education.

SICKNESS COMPELS CHANGE OF CLIMATE: must sacrifice lovely upright piano; $40 cash; balance easy payments. Call Sunday, 410 E. 43d, near St. Lawrence.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SIXTH IN THE SECOND SERIES OF free public lectures offered by the University of Chicago College for teachers will be given today at 12:30 in the lecture-room of the college, Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan-blvd., by Prof. F. J. Miller on "The Principles and Methods of Translation."

McVICKER'S — JACOB LITT, Lessee and Manager. The Safest Theater in the World—20 Exits.
KELLAR — Without a Peer....
Every Night and Sat. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat., all reserved, 25 and 50 cents.
SEATS NOW SELLING
Jacob Litt's Big Production
FIRST PERFORMANCE TOMORROW NIGHT.
SPORTING LIFE.

BOYS AND GIRLS
WHO WISH TO TAKE PART IN
"The BROWNIES IN FAIRYLAND,"
Central Music Hall, Feb. 22, 23, 24.
Apply at Box Office Central Music Hall.
Rehearsal Today 10 a. m. Also Monday 4 p. m.
"The Brownies in Fairyland"
Will Be the Grandest, Most Elaborate Production of Its Kind Ever Witnessed in Chicago.

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CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
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Today at 2:15. Tonight at 8:15.
Main Floor $2.50 and $2. Main Balcony $1.50. Second Balcony $1.

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Magnificent Production of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE
In English by 80 American Artists.
Evgs. 25, 50, 75c, $1. Mats. Wed. 25, 50c: Sat. 25, 50, 75c
Next Monday Night—Souvenirs of 300 performances of opera in English—Silver Violet Vases.
Seats selling LA TRAVIATA Box Office Open for next week 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

DEARBORN STOCK CO.
LAST TWO TIMES TRILBY
Beginning Tomorrow Mat. 2:15.
...A GILDED FOOL...
SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
Reg. Mats.—Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat.
Souvenir Mats. Every Tues. and Thurs.

COLUMBIA — Last Matinee. Last Night.
NOTHING BETTER Than the Fun of FRANCIS WILSON IN ERMINIE....
Hundreds turned away.
Advance Sale Continues 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Henry Irving—Miss Ellen Terry
Two Weeks Robespierre Third Week to be announced.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Mlle. Marzella. The 3 Guitanos. Willis & Loretto. Annie Kenwick. Dudd Brothers. Hattie Terry. Semon Children. John & Mabel Moore.
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PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Pat Reilly. Brothers Johnstone. Frank D. Bryan. Elliott & Lagens. Marshall & Darling. Hagshaw's Rip Troupe. Dunbar & Harris. Morris Manley.
Howe, Wall & Walters. Montrell & his Comedian Mules. Leslie Stewart. Meeker Baker Trio. Jennings & Alto. George W. Stewart. Emery & Russell. McFarland & Murray.
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HOPKINS — MADISON 25 MATINEE
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NEXT WEEK, SIXTH ANNIVERSARY
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GREAT NORTHERN — Evenings, 25, 50, 75c
25c Mat. Today — Last Days — McFadden's Row of Flats. Nothing but Fun.
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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
LAST TIMES. MAT. TODAY. ZANGWILL'S CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO.
NEXT WEEK—Chicago's Greatest Success,
ARIZONA
For One

WILL RACE IN CHICAGO.

LUCKY BALDWIN'S STABLE TO BE SEEN HERE THIS SUMMER.

Has Been Leased by W. J. Spier, Who Will Bring the Entire String to This City at the Conclusion of Racing in California—Four Derby Winners to Its Credit—Schreiber Also to Come to the Local Tracks—New Orleans Books Lose.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The famous black and maltese cross of the Santa Anita Stable is to be seen in Chicago the coming season. W. J. Spier of O'Connell fame has secured a lease of the entire stable from E. J. Baldwin and will ship to Chicago at the conclusion of the California racing season. Spier has already made entries for a number of the Chicago stakes and will surely be represented in the American Derby, which has four times been won by Santa Anita colts.

Martin Nathanson, Secretary of the Harlem association, left for New Orleans this evening. He was successful in his efforts out here and secured every stable of any prominence now racing in California.

Barney Schreiber will race Bannockburn and his other horses around Chicago, now that Washington Park is to be reopened, although he had made partial arrangements to go to New York.

The racing this afternoon was nothing to enthuse over, although there were several close finishes. Bad luck at the start beat Tempo in the first race, at a mile. Essence, the favorite, had to be much the best to win the second race, at a mile, as she was left four or five lengths at the start. A bad ride lost Wyoming the seven furlong dash.

Tommy Burns is no longer under contract to Burns & Waterhouse, Johnny Schorr having relieved that firm from all obligations.

NEW ORLEANS BOOKS ARE LOSERS.

"Pittsburg Phil" Leads a Successful Charge of the Plungers.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The track at the fair grounds today afforded good going, although it was still deep and slow. The change brought with it a turn for the better in the fortunes of the form followers. It was said after the day's events that the books had never before received such a drubbing.

"Pittsburg Phil" and a few other plungers recently arrived took a hand in the game, and, stringing along with the regular sharpshooters, helped to relieve the pencilers of considerable of their surplus capital.

The ride that Dominick gave Tom Collins in the seven-furlong handicap was an improvement over that which W. Wood gave him on his last appearance, but it did not make him win. Compensation, the favorite and one of the best backed horses of the day, won by a length from Strangest, who came a long way in the stretch. Tom Collins had all the early speed, but he was done before the stretch was reached.

John Murphy had a lot of confidence in his horse Moncreith in the mile and one-eighth selling race, and he not only had him backed heavily in the local ring but had sent him away to his Chicago friends as something that could not lose. Moncreith won, but he had a narrow escape. With a bad beginning he had a lot of ground to make up before nipping Teutons by a nose in the final stride. The race was a good one for Teutons and he easily saved the place by a length and a half from the second choice, Rushfield.

Gratia won the six and one-half furlongs race for maiden 3-year-old fillies by a neck from Grace Logan in a staggering finish, in which Irene Hayes finished third after making the early running. Clara M., who was a slight favorite over Gratia, was as good as her at the post.

The Eastern colt Grandeur was backed for a good thing in the one mile for 3-year-olds and upwards, but after showing a lot of speed he backed into the bunch and finished beaten off. Blithesful, the natural favorite, ran around his field and won easily by two lengths. Round O., a 100 to 1 shot, was third.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 9.

Weather wet, track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7—10	Tempo, 106 (Scanlon)	1	2½	2½	2²	1nk
50—1	Ben Frost, 102 (Miller)	3	3½	3½	3½	2½
3—1	Sister Alice, 107 (Spencer)	2	1½	1½	1½	3½
1—1	Wyoming, 119 (T. Walsh)	4	4½	4½	4½	4¹

Time, 1:17⅘. Parker, 102 pounds; Judge Magee, 99; Clarence B., 106; Osage, 100, finished as named. Winner, ch. h., by Exile—Athlene. Start good. Tempo had the early running, won race and finished stoutly. Tom Kingsley did not run his race. Dr. Parker showed a dash of early speed.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, purse $250, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
16—5	Gratia, 103 [T. Strand]	2	3¹	2½	2²	1nk
3—2	Grace Logan, 103 [M'Cue]	6	6½	4½	3²	2½
15—1	Irene, 103 [Dorgan]	1	1½	1½	1½	3nk

Time, 1:30. Ophelia, 103 pounds; Clara M., 103; Lola, 100; Schleyette, 103, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Midlothian—Gratia. Start good. The first four were driving hard at the finish. Gratia and Grace Logan had a bumping match through the last sixteenth. Clara M. was practically left.

Third race, 1¼ miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¾	Str.	Fn.
3—1	Monorelth, 114 [M'Cue]	1	6²	7²	2nk
2—1	Bluebird, 103 [Hicks]	2	1½	1½	2½
16—5	Dr. Fields, 113 [T'Walsh]	3	3½	5nk	3nk

Time, 2:03¾. Banquo 11., 107 pounds; Monongahela, 104; Swordsman, 107, finished as named. Bright Night, 107; Sun God, 102; Joe Bell, 104; John Sullivan, 108, ran as named. Winner, br. h., by Jim Gore—Response. Start good. Monorelth and Teutons fought it out all through the last furlong. The former only got up in the last stride. Swordsman showed speed for a mile. Banquo II. hung at the end. It was a weak effort on Rush Fields.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
8—5	Comp'sat'n, 103 (Boland)	6	4½	4²	3nk	1¹
15—2	Strangest, 103 (Miller)	3	6½	6½	6½	2½
6—1	Tom Collins, 95 [D'nick]	4	1²	1½	1²	3¹

Time, 1:18¾. George B. Cox, 90 pounds; Prospero, 95; Prestigehuysen, 114; Avatar, 92, ran as named. Winner, b. c., by Tournament—Citronella. Start good. Won handily. George B. Cox was messed about all the way. Avatar and Prestigehuysen had enough after going three-quarters.

Fifth race, ½ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3—1	Ev'n Byrd, 102 (Mitchell)	5	7nk	7²	7²	1¹
2—1	Ben Wyatt, 109 (Dawson)	6	6¹	4nk	6nk	2nk
20—1	Bernestone, 106 [Moody]	4	3½	2½	2½	1nk

Time, 1:19. Flirtation, 95 pounds; Domosetta, 108; Red Gold, 106; Dominis, 107, Vice Regal, 100; Tinkler, 107; Belle of Orleans, 108; Improvident, 102½; Reefer, 98. Nellie McDonald, 94; Corillo, 100, finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by Perkins or Rowland—Evelyn. Start good. Won cleverly. The next three were driving. Tinkler showed the most early speed, but tired badly at the end. Bernestone sulked when Moody drew his whip. Evelyn Bird and Water Crest worked their way cleverly through the bunch and finished strongly.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2—1	Shibboleth, 107 (Shaw)	3	3nk	2½	1nk	1¹
6—1	Sprrel Rose, 101 [A. Weber]	6	6²	5²	4²	1½

Time, 1:50. Julius Cæsar, 107 pounds; Our Lida, 100; Grandeur, 92; Chicopee, 100; Forensic, 110, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Major Domo—Shibboleth. Start good. Won easily. Julius Cæsar hung in the last few yards. Grandeur ran well to the stretch.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Trebor, 124 pounds; Gloss Lyver, 124; David, 96; Plymouth, 94; Frank Wagner, 119; Scots, 104; Lampwick, 104; Zaza, 94.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, allowances—Zack Ford, 118 pounds; Stripes, 115; Hilliard, 113; Gallant—Ida Green, 113; Gale Todd, 113; Red Signal, 113; St. Andrew—Kismet, 113; Wild Pirate, 113; Janowood, 110; Princess Mai, 110, ran as named. Short course, handicap, steeplechase—Jack Hayes, 148 pounds; Vaquero, 142; Brakeman, 142; Joe Bell, 137; Voyageur, 132; Al Reeves, 130; Hiawatha, 130.

Fourth race, 1 mile, Clubhouse Handicap, value $1,000—Andee, 113 pounds; Wolhurst, 111; Sidney Lucas, 109; Cathedral, 96; Prelinghuysen, 90.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Albertvale, 107 pounds; Elkin, 107; Moncreith, 107; Jim Conway, 104; Massacre, 104; School Girl, 102; Banquo II., 100; Nailer, 97; Eldorado, 97; Teutons, 97.

Sixth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Dissolute, 112 pounds; Barney F., 112; Trickem, 112; Matt Simpson, 112; Siddarth, 112; Sea Spray, 109; George, 106; Contessa, 107; Fleeting Moment, 107; Allie Hale, 107; Oneto, 107.

New Orleans Track Notes.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—T. J. McHale shipped his stable, including Bat Masterson of Memphis and Our Nellie, to Memphis tonight to rest up for the spring meeting at Montgomery Park.

R. Tucker takes his stable away tomorrow. Today he got rid of Pat Garrett, bought by him out of a selling race yesterday. Wallie Fessenden exchanged Pacemaker for Pat Garrett and $200.

It developed today that Sister Fox was badly cut up by being kicked at the post in the race in which Josephine B. was excused for the same reason.

Jockey Boland has received permission from Charles Hughes, trainer for C. H. Smith, to remain here until the end of the season.

Oakland Summaries Feb. 9.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3—5	J. Jingle, 106 [Bullman]	2	1¹	1½	1½	1½
6—2	Montlade, 104 [T. Walsh]	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
11—5	Good Hope, 102 [Vittoe]	5	5	5²	3²	3²

Time, 1:13⅘. Perseus, 104 pounds; Grand Sachem, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Brutus—Nabette. Start good. Won cleverly. Good Hope got away badly.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7—2	Alaria, 107 [E. Ross]	1	2¹	2½	1½	1²
3—1	Sister Alice, 107 [Spencer]	3	1½	1½	2½	2½
1—1	Wyoming, 119 [T. Walsh]	2	4½	3½	3²	3²

Time, 1:27½. Don Luis, 112 pounds; None Such, 112; Inverary II., 100, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Watercress—Alaria. Start good. Won driving. Alaria outstaid Sister Alice under a strong ride. Wyoming could not get through.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—1	Pompino, 90 [Henry]	5	3²	2½	1²	1½
5—2	H. Thorne, 106 [Bullman]	4	1nk	1nk	2½	2²
8—1	Monrovia, 100 [T. Walsh]	3	5²	6²	5²	3²

Time, 1:13⅘. Tiburon, 104 pounds; Katie Gibbons, 104; Sallie Goodwin, 100; Peace, 104; Wild Het, 101, finished as named. Winner, b. g., by Puryear D.—Sweet Peggy. Start good. Won easily. Henry avoided the early hot pace and rode with good judgment. Harry Thoburne was cut off in the final furlong. Peace quit after going well for half a mile.

Oakland Entries.

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Ben Ledi, 120 pounds; Novia, 120; St. Cuthbert, 116; Midlove, 112; Strongoli, 107; Yemen, 107; Revannan, 106; Vioris, 105; Royal Fan, 93; Clarando, 88.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Scotch Belle, 115 pounds; Impromptu, 113; Grafter, 110; Socapa, 110; Trixie R., 110; Richard S., 110; Location, 110; Corrophillis, br. f., by Idalium—Carnation II., 110; Thorn Wild, 108; Parsifal, 108; Count Hubert, 105; Pat Foley, 103.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and upward, McLaughlin Selling Stakes, value $1,500—Dr. Sheppard, 110 pounds; David Tenny, 102; Pat Morrissey, 101; Malay, 96; Rosinante, 86; Flamora, 90.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, Special Sweepstakes, $250 each, $1,000 added—W. Brode [T. Burns], 117 pounds; Advance Guard [Bullman], 117; Yellow Tail [Spencer], 114.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Topmast, 109 pounds; Go to Bed, 106; Dog Town, 106; Don Luis, 103; Red Pirate, 101; Snips, 101; Coda, 101.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, mares and fillies—Sly, 112 pounds; Aftimada, 112; Monrovia, 112; Flower of Gold, 97; Flamora, 97.

FOSS' BOAST COMES TOO SOON.

New-Yorker Fails to Equal McCreery's Billiard Record.

[BY JOHN A. THATCHER.]

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—W. P. Foss tonight beat C. Threshie 400 to 192. The winner should have tied McCreery's world record average of 14 22-27, but as it was he consumed twenty-eight innings. When Foss had 48 to make he ran 41 in the twenty-seventh inning and then left the balls in balk.

At 38 Foss looked over to where Slosson, Keeney, Morningstar, Porgenberg, and Conklin sat in a bunch and asked, "Where is he?" referring to McCreery, who couldn't stand the pressure and had left the room.

Slosson at once whispered to Keeney, "He'll never make forty-eight, for when a man is hot he should keep going."

Slosson's prediction came true.

The game began slowly, Foss' total at seven innings being 18, as against the 45 credited to Threshie. Foss then got his stride again fell away and at thirteen innings was behind. 88 to 101. Although Threshie's highest run was 16 in the next four innings Foss made a total of 132 points, making small scores from here to the twenty-sixth inning. He then had 154 to go. Playing beautifully and not favored with runs, Foss ran 106, missing was that of a two-cushion corner shot tried for with a bridge. Foss is weak in lefthanded play, as is every player in the tournament, except Conklin. Foss made the hardest massé of the tourney at 94, on his 41 run. Sitting on the table he reached across the cue ball line, masséing to the cushion, with heavy english and coming out with the cue ball several inches, the shot regaining great force and accuracy. Threshie claimed a push on the eighty-eighth shot of Foss' 106 run, but Mr. C. W. Minor would not allow the claim.

The loser, playing his usual steady game, ran 29 for a windup and averaged 7⅛.

When Slosson entered the hall and Dr. Ranney run over and grabbed his hand, saying, "Joe, I see it was patent to every one that the breach between the men was patched up and that Slosson was enrolled with the A. A. U. rather than with the N. A. of A. B. P."

Foss is a much better massé player than he was one year ago, and, even as offered that, having Smith and McCreery to play, he will not lose a game.

Tomorrow evening Smith will play Mial. Next week only one game a day will be played.

A. Hendricks, the miniature painter, has on exhibition a portrait of the late champion billiardist, Frank C. Ives.

The eighth game of the national amateur championship billiard tourney was played today and resulted: Smith, 400; Conklin, 329. It was the longest game thus far by two innings. Winner's average, 17 8-56; loser's, 14 9-56. Smith ran 54, Conklin 44.

With an even break as to luck Conklin would have won. The game was most interesting. Smith started badly, having only 112 points in the first twenty-six innings, when Conklin stood at 205. But at his best stage Conklin missed on an easy draw, letting his man in for 16. In the next ten innings Smith made 105, Conklin only 15. The Chicagoan was up against almost impossible leaves, although all three balls were bunched in the corner. Again, on a massé, he looked to effect the count, but Servatuis, referee, said no. Conklin got under the massé and took the lead, 262 to 238, at the fortieth inning. Here Smith shot in 54, the ninth count being a scratch. The player, feeling "tired up," essayed a long draw on the end, but dug too deeply into the cue ball, which, jumping over and striking the first object ball, hit side cushion two feet further on, and, returning, left Conklin misused on an object ball, frozen on the center diamond of the opposite rail.

Conklin, although thirty behind, did not quit, but soon, with two tens and a 36, stood 310 to 300. Both men now registered four consecutive ciphers, in the fifty-first inning Smith "came to," and his last six innings yielded 98, the score being completed by a run of 44, in which were several lucky shots.

Throughout the tourney Smith has tried desperately to get the lead, yet reaching such position he ran out of eight, a twenty-first inning Conklin, averaging eight, was 94 points in the lead. When in the fourteenth inning the club cat came up-stairs and rubbed against Mial's leg, he ran 88, his friends thought him a winner, but the feline, after being carried off by an usher, returned just as Smith made his scratch, and changed from a mascot into a hoodoo.

Before this Smith had removed his collar and seemed to be a beaten man. Conklin, who had run from under the cushion, made in the fortieth inning, were among the best executed shots of the tourney.

Conklin's grand average (four games) approximates 5 3-8, and he has played as well as was expected by critics of his ability.

Conklin finishes tomorrow afternoon with McCreery.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Premiers Win Three and Tie the Madisons and the Nationals.

Premier rollers last night won three straight games from the Chicago Cyclers in the American league and are now tied with the Madisons and Nationals for second place. Gibbons rolled high average, 179 2-3. Scores:

Premier.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Chi. C. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Gibbons	179	180	179	Gunderson	169	145	169
Chisholm	160	177	168	Sinsabaugh	121	135	148
Doolittle	125	143	160	Edgerton	139	144	139
Diener	150	161	181	Jones	182	144	165
Edington	203	136	150	Bender	157	158	156
Totals	797	824	808	Totals	737	726	776

In the North Chicago league the Crescents took two games from the Prosch team by margins of 31 and 41 pins. Scores:

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Prosch.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Bastian	196	165	139	Jarger	164	158	159
Langhenry	221	194	128	Apelt	158	135	173
W. F'k'dt.	183	158	145	Prosch	156	169	169
Gottman	148	144	166	Gentzel	161	178	200
J. F'k'dt.	137	151	149	O'Neill	148	178	168
Mrosek	182	180	149				
Totals	836	849	724	Totals	805	808	877

In the Jewelers' league Reinke & Co. won two games from Hardy & Co.'s:

Reinke & Co.	1.	2.	3.	Hardy & Co.	1.	2.	3.
Grimm	129	143	149	Hall	191	151	136
Pop'bano	180	124	120	Capauch	120	120	149
Johnson	129	158	121	Hoff	135	151	151
Merkie	114	148	143	Ruhland	152	126	124
Davids	123	125	144	Franke	163	120	142
Totals	604	726	685	Totals	776	660	605

In the Commercial league the Publishers won two games from the Brunswick-Balke company. Scores:

Publishers.	1.	2.	3.	Brun.-B.Co.	1.	2.	3.
Davis	210	165	188	W. Thom'n.	183	147	184
Hill	180	124	120	Fox	182	151	138
Marsh	176	189	193	Donahue	177	183	153
Quinn	138	144	150	Riddell	158	156	161
La Salle	148	193	192	McHale	179	168	140
Totals	850	815	903	Totals	879	809	734

In the Jewelers' league the Loftis team won three straight from the Beckens. Scores:

Loftis.	1.	2.	3.	Beckens.	1.	2.	3.
Geissler	111	123	117	Whitlock	135	104	180
F. Loftis	112	126	118	Reinert	103	118	109
H. Scott	138	152	133	Sachs	161	138	98
Fitzm'rice	132	101	133	Noer	104	129	129
C. Scott	149	152	165	Wingblad	109	127	111
Totals	647	640	713	Totals	600	613	667

In the Humboldt league the Rounders won three games from the Minneolas. Fuerstenburg made high average, 169. Scores:

Rounders.	1.	2.	3.	Minneolas.	1.	2.	3.
Hunter	148	181	113	Alexander	166	116	188
Unfried	149	121	121	Hankon	129	94	103
Fuersten'r	143	193	181	Nelson	122	129	119
Clawes	157	151	169	Schmidt	154	171	127
Fitze	141	206	152	Johns	136	168	159
Totals	782	880	736	Totals	624	674	695

In the South End league the Jackson Parks won three games from the Magerstadts. Scores:

Jackson P.	1.	2.	3.	Margerst's.	1.	2.	3.
Woodbury	171	186	190	Smith	205	150	173
Frederic'n	132	140	149	Ernst	120	191	147
Rockwell	158	191	203	Engelhart	146	157	161
Sandmeyer	140	167	170	Schalm	171	159	167
Collier	205	152	150	Gutgesell	140	157	167
Totals	856	892	862	Totals	782	808	751

At Shatman's alleys the Blue Lights won three games from the Rush Medics. Conroy rolled high average, 183 1-3. Scores: Blue Lights, 778, 762, 726; Rush Medics, 628, 654, 690.

Cooking Main in Michigan.

Charlotte, Mich., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—One of the liveliest cooking mains ever pulled off in central Michigan was held here last night. Michigan warriors were pitted against a combination and won four battles, one being a draw. Each battle was a royal contest, the draw lasting one hour and twenty minutes. Betting was lively and considerable money changed hands.

Whist Players in Session.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9.—The sixth annual meeting of the Central Whist association began in the rooms of the Union club this afternoon, with clubs from the following cities in attendance: Topeka, Kansas City, Des Moines, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Denison, Ia., Sioux Falls, S. D., Omaha, Lincoln, Geneva, Kearney, Grand Island, and Ord, Neb.

REFEREE IS KNOCKED OUT

ROW AT THE END OF THE SULLIVAN-GANS FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

White Stops the Battle in the Fourteenth Round and Awards the Decision to Gans—One of Sullivan's Seconds Slips Up and Fells the Official with a Blow Behind the Ear—Police Quell a Threatened Riot—Erne Defeats Jack Daly.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Spike Sullivan knocked out.

Charlie White, referee, knocked out.

Twenty policemen in the ring.

One revolver drawn.

Inspector McLaughlin and Senator Tim Sullivan threw Jimmy Moran, another of Sullivan's seconds, from the ring.

This was the ending of the prize fight between Joe Gans of Baltimore and Spike Sullivan of New York—a prize fight held under the Horton law at the Broadway Athletic club tonight.

Spike Sullivan had been twice knocked down in the fourteenth round. He rose the last time with his back to Gans. White, to save further bloodshed, stepped between the fighters and stopped the fight, giving it to Gans. It was a just decision, but angered Sullivan's friends.

White stepped outside of the ring. Standing on the edge, he turned to the rear of the building to speak to a friend, when Dan Donnelly, one of Sullivan's seconds, rushed behind him and delivered a terrific right swing just under the right eye. White hung to the ropes for a second, then fell head first into the box underneath him, with blood streaming down his face.

Immediately the crowd went wild and men from all sides of the house rushed into the ring.

Policemen jumped in and one unknown drew a pistol, which he quickly returned to his pocket.

Donnelly was seized and carried quickly out of the ring. In the meantime the men in the box into which White had fallen were using restoratives upon White. He came to quickly and then like a madman leaped into the ring and started for Donnelly. Five policemen seized him. He threw them around like boys and dragged them half across the ring, when Senator Tim Sullivan stepped in front of him and seized him by the shoulders. This stopped his mad rush and he quieted down.

The crowd was yelling, cheering, hooting, and hissing, demanding an explanation of White's act. While he was trying to explain to a small crowd that had gathered around him, Jimmy Moran, another second to Sullivan, rushed up to Senator Tim and Inspector McLaughlin and said something. Immediately McLaughlin stepped him in the face, while the Senator seized him and threw him from the ring. They explained afterward that Moran had tried to compromise Donnelly's crime. Donnelly in the meantime had been taken to the station-house.

Fifty policemen began clearing the building, emptying it of the disguised crowd before White had a chance to explain his action to others than the newspaper reporters.

He said he stopped it because it was brutal, that Sullivan was practically out, and could not fight back.

This was plain to the crowd. From the fifth round to the end Sullivan was covered with blood, and in the clinches he smeared his yellow skinned opponent with his own gore until Gans looked like an Indian in war paint.

Sullivan hardly landed a dozen blows in the fourteen rounds with Gans, his negro opponent, landed hard and often.

In the fifth round Gans landed a terrific swing on Sullivan's left ear, cutting it open. A stream of blood ran down Sullivan's neck and body. In the clinches much of it was transferred to Gans' body. The two men looked as if they were being slaughtered. Sullivan's most confidential attendants at prize fights grew sick at the sight of blood.

This ear bled in every round, and the same bloody men fought on until Referee Charlie White stopped the fight.

It was a fitting addition of the manly art of self-defense as given twice a week by permission of the Horton law at the Broadway Athletic club, and once a week each at other Greater New York clubs.

ERNE WINS DECISION FROM DALY.

Lightweight Champion Appears at the Star Theater.

Frank Erne, the lightweight champion, was given the decision over Jack Daly of Chicago in their contest last night at the Star theater.

The local man made a surprisingly good showing against the Buffalo boy, who possessed too much speed for him. It was the first appearance of the champion before a local crowd and his clever work made a favorable impression. Though accustomed to going the long route, he soon accommodated himself to the faster pace of a six-round battle, and, while Daly made many hard rushes, Erne did not at all times avail himself of his opportunity to force the issue. Though accustomed to meeting the local man with a good, stiff jab that brought his opponent up short.

Erne is not muscular in appearance, though he has good arms, and as they stood in the center of the ring most people would have picked the gambling Daly for the holder of championship honors.

Daly made a game fight, but was wild in many of his attacks, and even in the mixups he did not keep his head as well as the visitor. Daly, true to his promise, set out in the beginning to force the pace, but his tactics made him wild and Erne had no trouble in blocking or evading the vicious swings sent at him. Daly kept up his rushing tactics until the first round, when out to his corner wearing an astonished look. He changed his own plan of battle in the second round and as soon as the gong sounded sent a stiff jab to Daly's nose. He kept this mode of attack up and Daly's defense was unavailing against the fast jabs which made the Buffalo man's face distributed. Before the end of the third round both of Daly's eyes were in mourning.

The fourth round was fairly even. Daly, though wild at the start, got Erne into mixing, and near the end of the round the crowd grew excited at the fierce work. Erne secured a good lead in the second round, using his left with good effect and jabbing Daly's head back hard and often. Daly came up for the third round with the mask of his opponent's left on his face and both eyes rapidly darkening. Daly tried hard but did no great damage in this round. Many of his swings were short and some that landed did not reach dangerous spots. Erne showed a burst of speed at the end of the round, sending in a right with the body and then again to the head without a pause. In the middle of the fourth round he repeated the trick, having all the worst of a mixup, but Daly for an instant was groggy. He quickly recovered himself and made a good showing during the rest of the round. Daly essayed to force the fighting in the fifth, and several hot rallies ensued. He sent home a hard right to the wind. Hot work marked the rest of the round. Fighting in the sixth round was fast, and Daly made vigorous efforts to land a deciding blow. Erne had by this time settled down to steady work and his good left won him the decision. Daly was cheered for his good showing.

The preliminary bouts were all good. Harry Kilpoer and Joe Sherlock at 118 pounds in the opening bout, gave a remarkable exhibition of gameness. Lowen, the colored lad at the end of the third round, he did not succumb until the early part of the fifth, when he fell from sheer weakness and Lowen stopped the bout. Sherlock, who made his first professional appearance, showed good footwork, but did not appear to punch hard. Kilpoer was sent to the floor in the third and fourth rounds, but got up each time and fought back desperately. In the fourth he landed two good swings on the head and for a moment it seemed as if the battle had turned.

Buddy Ryan and Eddie Carroll met at 118 pounds the second bout on the program at the end of the sixth round. The first four rounds were slow, Ryan apparently waiting for his opponent to make the pace. When he did mix matters he had the better of the exchanges. Carroll had good legs, but used his hands badly, his principal stock in trade being a right to the head, which Ryan dodged most of the time with ease. He scarcely used his left at all.

Ryan forced matters in the last round. He swung left and right for the jaw in quick succession, the latter blow sending Carroll to the floor for eight seconds. He came up groggy and, though Ryan tried hard to finish him, he was on his feet when the gong sounded.

Morris Rauch and George Brown, colored, met at 108 pounds, the former appearing to have a few pounds advantage in weight. Rauch won in the beginning of the fifth round following a sharp exchange at long range, the boys closed and Rauch forced his opponent through the ropes. Brown's legs doubled under him and he fell on his back on the outside of the ring, his head resting on the floor hard. He was counted out. A considerable section of the crowd yelled foul, but it was not allowed.

Brown began in whirlwind fashion and had Rauch guessing for the first two minutes, when then became aggressive and had a lead in every round. He sent home a number of hard left swings on the body and face, having no trouble with his open hand. Brown made a game rally at the end of the fourth round.

Danny McMahon was sick, and George Stead took his place against Charlie Mason. They met at 130 pounds. The bout was on the slow side, Stead being apparently content to win on points. He led all the way, and in the fourth round scored a clean knockdown with a right on the jaw. Stead warmed up in the last round, sending hard lefts to the face and stomach. Stead was given the decision.

DICK BURGE WHIPS JACK SCALES.

English Championship Fight Is Settled in One Round.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—At the Palace club at Westminster tonight Dick Burge defeated Jack Scales in one round. The men battled for a purse of $3,500.

Parker and Daly Matched.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 9.—"Kid" Parker of this city is matched to fight "Willmington Jack" Daly before the Colorado Athletic association on Feb. 23. Daly arrived here tonight and will train for two weeks.

BECOMES A WRESTLING MATCH.

Fight Between McFadden and Murray Is Stopped.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9.—The return match between George McFadden of New York and Jimmy Murray of Cincinnati tonight was awarded to the former in the middle of the ninth round. As on the former occasion when these boxers met in this city, the bout degenerated into a wrestling match, and at times resembled a rough-and-tumble fight. The referee was compelled to use force repeatedly to get the men apart, and in the fifth round the police stopped the fight, but upon a promise to break clean and cease wrestling the men were allowed to go on. During the remainder of the bout Murray was floored half a dozen times by the New-Yorker, but, after taking the count, came up each time. While Murray was not fresh at the finish, he was by no means out of the fight, and showed his ability to take punishment of the fastest sort.

BOSTON GETS FIELDER FREEMAN.

Wagner of the Washington Club Is Working for Selee's Team.

A telegram received by THE TRIBUNE yesterday from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says that Earl Wagner, the owner of the Washington Baseball club, is engaged in signing the star players of that club for the Boston team. This indicates that the Boston club anticipates a reduction of the National league circuit to eight clubs, and shows that the magnates of the Hub are wide awake and quick to take advantage of chances to strengthen their already strong team.

The Wilkesbarre dispatch says that Wagner signed Freeman for Boston on Wednesday, and has gone to Syracuse to sign Pitcher Dineen for the same team. Freeman is one of the best batters in the National league, and as Boston's outfield has gradually been going amiss and is especially weak since Hamilton has become hopelessly lame, the acquisition of "Bucky" will prove timely for Selee's team. Dineen was one of the most promising pitchers in the country last season.

Of course it is possible the Boston team has merely made terms with Wagner to buy these players outright, regardless of any reduction of the circuit, but the chances appear to be that both the Washington and Boston clubs expect to see the league circuit cut down to eight clubs.

In either event the followers of certain other clubs—more particularly one in Chicago—are wondering what there will be left for their own pet teams when the hustlers in Boston, Brooklyn, and Baltimore get what they want.

"The Tribune's" Wilkesbarre correspondent says that Freeman signed with Boston for $2,000 salary. This does not indicate that there is any throat-cutting war among the magnates when it comes to competing for desirable players. Several years ago a player like Freeman would have brought twice this amount under similar circumstances.

It is announced that all the Eastern cities which are counted on to have places in the new American association will send representatives to the meeting of the association which is to be held in this city next Monday. Dispatches from Baltimore and Boston last night announced that the Baltimore and Boston delegates would leave for Chicago tomorrow morning. McGraw will represent the Baltimore club, but the names of the Boston delegates could not be obtained. It is said, however, the Boston delegates will carry with them a proposal from parties in the East to place the eighth club in a certain Eastern city. The persons interested say they do not care to be mentioned just now as they do not care to give any opportunity to thwart their plans. These people, it is declared, stand ready to fulfill the obligations asked of any other club.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—George Regar, the new baseball magnate, who is interested in securing the franchise to locate a baseball club in Philadelphia, will start for Chicago tomorrow to attend the meeting of the organization scheduled for that city. It is reported that Regar will go to Chicago "well heeled" financially and prepared to convince the association managers this city wants a rival team to the Phillies.

CLAIMS OF HANLON AND M'GRAW.

Each Says He Has Secured the Baltimore Players.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Ned Hanlon declared emphatically today that McGraw and the Association managers had not signed a majority of the Baltimore or Brooklyn players. Not only has Hanlon signed De Montreville but he says he has the signatures to four other contracts, all with Baltimore players, but he will not give their names. Hanlon and Von der Horst say they now see their way clear in the fight with the association here.

"If, however, it should come to the worst," said Hanlon significantly, "we can tie the matter up so that no one else can play here."

When McGraw was informed of Hanlon's confident statement he smiled and said: "The association team is made up of the Baltimore league players and it will positively play at Union Park."

It is intimated that Hanlon's scheme now is not to put a team in Baltimore this season unless the association people yield, but that he intends to tie up the grounds and if possible prevent any team playing here.

Not Willing to Blacklist McGraw.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg club denies a statement attributed him that the National league would blacklist or in some other way punish McGraw or any Baltimore club for having identified himself with the proposed American association.

Oaks, 15; Ravenswood Y. M. C. A., 2.

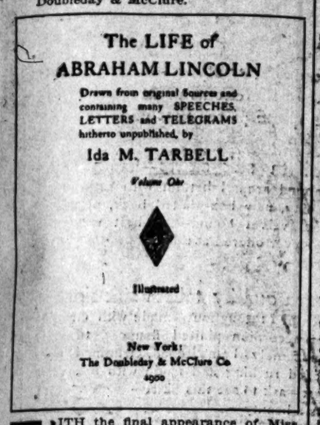
The Oaks club indoor team decisively defeated the Ravenswood Y. M. C. A. last night. Score:

Oaks.	R	H	O	T	Ravenswood.	R	H	O	T

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Miss Tarbell's Life of Lincoln.

"The Life of Abraham Lincoln." By Ida M. Tarbell. Two vols. Illustrated. Doubleday & McClure.



WITH the final appearance of Miss Tarbell's entertaining volumes on Lincoln the permanent value of her work is more than ever apparent. Six years ago she undertook, at the instance of the editors of McClure's Magazine, to collect and preserve the reminiscences of Lincoln's surviving friends. A surprising amount of new and more or less valuable material has been secured in that interval. Most of it has appeared in the magazine, but the present volumes contain much supplementary matter and the whole has been fused into a symmetrical narrative.

The important points on which new light is thrown are not a few. Miss Tarbell accepts unequivocally proofs gathered by Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock showing that Lincoln's mother was not the nameless child generally supposed. That cruel myth may henceforth be banished. Lincoln's father is depicted as something better than a shiftless "poor white," and the sordid poverty of the son's early life is lighted up with a most interesting series of proofs showing his intellectual development. Mr. Herndon's sensational account of Lincoln's running away from his own wedding is shown to be purely imaginary, being based on nothing more solid than the fact that Lincoln for a time withdrew from his engagement.

The so-called "lost speech," before the convention at Bloomington in 1856 is in part restored from the notes of Mr. H. C. Whitney, though it is at best but a paraphrase and shows but faintly the verbal magic which so wrought upon his auditors. There is a large fund of hitherto unpublished letters and telegrams, and some new light is thrown upon Lincoln's relations with Grant.

Miss Tarbell's work is probably the most complete and satisfactory life of Lincoln for the general reader. It does not aspire to the historical comprehensiveness of the work of Nicolay and Hay, but it is more entertaining. It lacks the blunt candor of Norman Hapgood's recent biography, for Miss Tarbell smooths off some of the ragged edges in Lincoln's bungling matrimonial correspondence and elsewhere; but it compensates for this most fully with its abundance of new material. As for the biographies of Herndon, Lamon, Arnold, and the rest, the author's indebtedness to each is frankly acknowledged; the vital portions of all are drawn upon for the new story, and where there are errors they are set aside, with the reasons therefor. If Miss Tarbell softens the uncouth aspects of her subject she also refrains from hero worship, and the net result of her portraiture of Lincoln is intensely human and essentially accurate.

It is amazing what interest attaches to the life of this one man. No matter how many biographies of him one may read, there is always the same fascination about the story if sympathetically told. The charm and value of Miss Tarbell's work lie chiefly in the fact that she has grasped the heart of this mystery. She has comprehended the fact that the eternal interest in Lincoln lies primarily in his noble and far-reaching human sympathy. Anecdotes by the score bear eloquent witness to the manly tenderness in every trait of his character. His honesty, his humor, his desire for truth, his fearlessness, his bodily and mental strength, his amazing steadfastness of purpose—all are lit up with the still higher quality of sympathetic human love. Miss Tarbell sums up the true secret of Lincoln's greatness in one brief sentence when she says that "he was human in the best sense of that fine word."

After his sympathetic qualities and his exhaustless humor perhaps the most attractive thing about Lincoln's early life is his almost pathetic eagerness to learn. Miss Tarbell brings this out more clearly than ever before, and her pages leave a vivid mental picture of the uncouth boy cipher-ing on the fire shovel with a charred stick, copying extracts from books with his buzzard pen and brier-root ink, borrowing all the books within fifty miles and reading them late in the night, plodding through grammars and law books with a patient determination to understand every word, and slowly lifting himself by sheer force of will and industry out of backwoods obscurity into fame and universal esteem. In the light of the whole inspiring story there is a touch of pathos in the anecdote which Lincoln once told Seward of how he built a small flatboat at the age of 18 and earned his first good wages by taking two men's trunks out to a steamer:

> Each of them took a silver half dollar from his pocket and threw it in the bottom of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day; that by honest work I had earned a dollar. I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time.

In interviewing the old residents of Gentryville, Ind., Miss Tarbell found that everybody remembered something Lincoln had done, and that the things were as different as the people who remembered them. He was a many-sided boy and man, but his scrupulous honesty and his smypathetic helpfulness made the deepest impression on his neighbors. When his New Salem store "winked out" and left him saddled with "the national debt," every man in the town was willing to help him, because all knew that he would pay that $1,100 if it took the rest of his lifetime to do it.

Of Lincoln's marriage engagement and the breaking of it Miss Tarbell writes sensibly. She says there was nothing particularly abnormal in his dread of marriage under the circumstances. His reflective and melancholy nature led him to enter upon any new responsibility with misgivings. Having explained away the sensational story of his failing to appear and wed "the bride, bedecked in veil and silken gown and nervously toying with the flowers in her hair," the biographer gives a good account of the curious and semi-farcical duel into which the witty verses of Miss Todd brought him, with the reconciliation and marriage of the lovers shortly afterward.

Of his life in Springfield there is a good account, with many characteristic touches, such as the story of a neighbor who was attracted to the door by the sound of the wailing of Lincoln's two boys, with whom he was striding along the street.

"Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" asked the neighbor.

"Just what's the matter with the whole world," Lincoln replied; "I've got three walnuts and each wants two."

Lincoln's connection with important law cases is brought out in some detail, and the Lincoln-Douglas debates are gone over again. The leading part taken by THE TRIBUNE in Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency is recounted in interesting detail, and the description of the nomination in the wigwam is remarkably vivid and spirited. Among the reminiscences contributed by Mr. Medill is his account of how the President reprimanded the Chicago committee that went to Washington in 1864 to beg off from the call for extra troops. The committee crept away like whipped children. "Let us never say anything about this," they agreed, "but go home and raise the men." And they did—6,000 men—making 28,000 in the war from a city of 156,000.

There are numerous contributions from prominent men, among them an authentic account of Carl Schurz's interviews with Lincoln for the purpose of formulating a plan to introduce the subject of compensated emancipation to the public in 1862. Interesting light is thrown upon the relations between Lincoln and Grant at the time when the New York Herald was trying to boom Grant for the Presidency in 1863-'64. Mr. J. Russell Jones of Chicago, who was a personal friend of Grant, had written to the General advising him to turn a deaf ear to this use of his name. Grant immediately replied "that everything of that nature which reached him went into the waste basket; that he felt he had as big a job on hand as one man need desire;" and that in any case he could entertain no such thought or ambition as long as there was a possibility of keeping Mr. Lincoln in the White House. Before this letter had reached Mr. Jones he received a telegram from President Lincoln asking him to come to Washington. On his way to the train he stopped at the post-office and took out a number of letters, among which happened to be the reply from Grant just mentioned. On arriving in Washington it turned out that Lincoln wanted information on the political situation in the West, and when Mr. Jones handed him this private letter from Grant he read it, put his hand on the Chicago man's shoulder, and said:

"My son, you will never know how gratifying that is to me. No man knows, when that Presidential grub gets to gnawing at him, just how deep it will get until he has tried it; and I didn't know but what there was one gnawing at Grant."

The rest of Lincoln's story, with its tragic ending, is told in Miss Tarbell's clear and pleasing style. She sums up the man's character in her closing paragraph as "the steady, simple, resolute, unselfish man whose supreme ambition was to find out the truth and act upon it," adding:

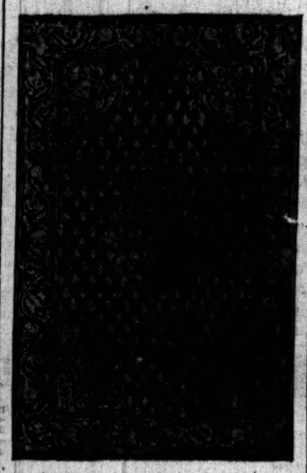
> It took four years of struggle, of dogged repetition of the few truths which he believed to be essential, to teach the people of the United States that they could trust him; it took a murderer's bullet to make them realise the surpassing greatness of his simplicity, his common sense, and his resolution. It is this man who never rested until he had found what he believed to be the right, and who, having found it, could never be turned from it, who is the real Lincoln.

The appendix of nearly 200 pages of hitherto unpublished letters, telegrams, and speeches by Lincoln is more valuable for the historian than for the general reader, as it contains little of marked interest, unless it be the text of the paraphrase of the "lost speech," which is well worth reading.

The book is marred by an unusual number of annoying typographical errors. Miss Tarbell is also at fault in some minor points, as when she says it was Weems' life of Washington that got wet and was paid for by young Lincoln with three days' of work in a cornfield. The campaign biography written by John L. Scripps in 1860, which was carefully revised by Lincoln himself, says it was Ramsey's life of Washington, and that Lincoln especially wanted it because he had been told it was better than his beloved Weems. But the fact remains that Miss Tarbell has made a truly entertaining biography and has done much to help place Lincoln in a just perspective among the great men of history.

King of the Quarterlies.

"The Anglo-Saxon Review." Edited by Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill. Vol. III. John Lane.



With more than enough merit to maintain the high standard of excellence fixed by the first two issues, the third quarterly number of Lady Randolph Churchill's Anglo-Saxon Review comes in its gorgeous binding of green and gold. The cover for this volume is a reproduction of one made for Charles I., apropos of which Cyril Davenport writes engagingly of other bindings made for that monarch.

As there is but one subject occupying the British mind at present, and as that is of universal interest; it is but natural that the various views and expressions of it by highest authorities should claim a lion's share of space in such a periodical. No less than five of the articles bear directly or indirectly upon the war in the Transvaal. Of these the one most likely to interest readers in general is "On the Art of Going to War," by Spencer Wilkinson. The writer begins by taking up the subject in an abstract way. He says that the ideal of the half century from 1837 to 1887 was peace; war was a horror not to be considered or thought of. During that period of industrial activity and prosperity humanity and philanthropy were the order of the day. It was out of this medium that present political leaders imbibed their thoughts, and from this atmosphere they derived their strength. But from it also they derived an element of weakness, for "an age that has morality on the brain is prone to look at the world through the turbid medium of conscience, which is a bad substitute for the eye."

The result of these conditions is that today no British politician of front bench rank has any "order stock of thoughts that could possibly be called knowledge, either in regard to policy or to war." Mr. Wilkinson thinks this a subject for gravest regret and attributes to it the misfortunes of the British army in south Africa. "No member of the government," he says, "has betrayed a suspicion of the truth that the beginning of a war is as much a matter of right method as the middle or end; and none of the opposition critics, whose dream has been to have no war, seems to have been aware that for the avoidance of war not less than for its management a comprehension of its nature is indispensable."

After citing many instances of wars won against great odds by wisdom, foresight, and concerted action on the part of different governments, he narrows his generalization down to the present war with the Boers. He considers the question as it appeared when it first arose between the Boers and the British:

> The nature of the dispute made it improbable that the Transvaal would agree to any proposals for a substantial enfranchisement of the uitlanders. To the Boers the restriction of the franchise to themselves was the foundation of their independence, so that they could not but look upon the proposals made by Great Britain as proposals for the destruction of the state. In such a case it was safe to assume that the South African Republic would exert itself to the utmost of its capacity. It has for fifty years been recognized as a fundamental law that the strategical insight displayed by a government in the conduct of war will be proportionate to the intensity of purpose with which the nation led by that government enters into the struggle. It was therefore reasonable to expect that the forces of the Transvaal would be handled with a high degree of strategical insight.

To Mr. Wilkinson goes on to show the good condition of the Boer army, of which the British were inexcusably ignorant, and sums it all up by saying:

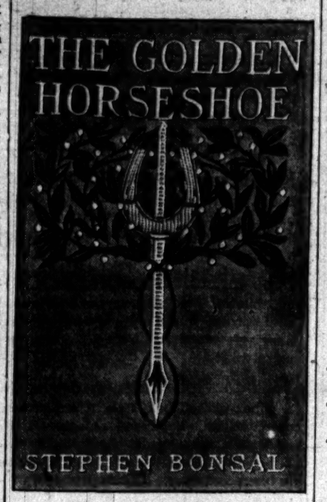
> To disinterested eyes it was as clear as noonday that the Bloemfontein conference was the British ultimatum, and that the Boer negative meant war. The Cabinet could not see this because its members were looking at something else. They were considering whether the country would support them if they then called out the reserves and sent 10,000 men to the Cape. The straightforward course pursued in time would have led to victory. The statesman, like the soldier and every true man, must learn that the path to great achievements leads along the brink of the abyss.

Lionel Phillips, in an article entitled "Past and Present in South Africa," attempts to justify the English in the course they have taken, and predicts for the Boers that annihilation which they deserve. This was written before the recent reverses of the British army, however, and that fact calls for an added paragraph in which Mr. Phillips, with an air of bravado, stands by his former statements, and says there can be no two opinions as to the final outcome. Winston Churchill is kinder in his estimate of the Boer character. In "Impressions and Opinions" he frankly admits the shortsightedness of the British, and speaks with great admiration of the enemy.

Stephen Crane and Gertrude Atherton are among the contributors of fiction to this volume. Laurence Alma-Tadema writes a play, Señor Moret y Prendergast writes an interesting paper on "Spain: Financial and Political," and Richard Garnett gives an interesting criticism of Stephen Phillips' "Paolo and Francesca." In illustrations, in mechanical execution, and in general contents the volume maintains a high standard of excellence.

Stephen Bonsal on Expansion.

"The Golden Horseshoe." By Stephen Bonsal. The Macmillan company



Mr. Bonsal has chosen to put his expansionist views and his knowledge of Oriental matters into the form of a series of letters supposed to have been written by a Captain Herndon, who has been ordered to the Philippines, and by a Lieutenant Gill, attached to the staff of the Military Governor of Porto Rico. The disguise is so thin as to be considerably worse that none. Both correspondents write in the long, loping sentences of Mr. Bonsal's preface.

The author traversed the whole length of the Asiatic coast in 1895-'96, while filling a consular post. He has put into this book the varied and interesting knowledge which he acquired in those years, the significance of which, he says, he utterly failed to grasp "until these notes of things seen and experienced by Captain Herndon during the eventful voyage of the United States transport Sherman to the Philippines fell into my hands." His plan is to send Captain Herndon forth as an anti-expansionist, take him through the wonders of British achievements in Malasia and China, show him the dark contrast of purely Oriental institutions, and finally make an expansionist of him. The result is less pleasing than if he had frankly written his own recollections, impressions, and conclusions. There is a constant feeling that fiction and fact are mingled in a crude and not quite ingenuous way.

The title of the book is taken from the fanciful name given by Spotswood to the first adventurous Virginia horsemen who crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into the unknown interior. The idea is well carried out in this paragraph:

> When Dewey exclaimed a few days after his victory over the Spaniards, "I hope I shall never see the flag withdrawn from these islands," it was the unerring instinct of our race that spoke, and he was but listening to the voice of command which sent Spotswood over the first barrier of the Blue Ridge, Boone to blaze the track of civilization through "the dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, MacKenzie to scale the Rockies, and Fremont to find a way across the pathless prairies, and Lewis and Clarke upon their daring journey which led us to "where rolls the Oregon." As Eppes said: "How the Old Dominion has grown since the days when the adventurous Virginians quenched their thirst in the waters of the Shenandoah!"

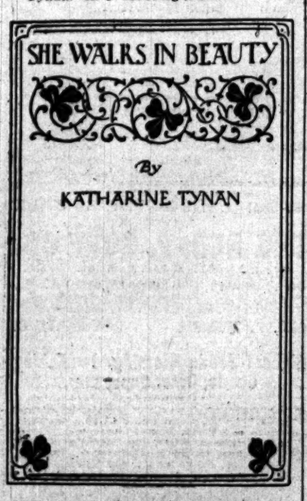
One of the things which are supposed to convert Captain Herndon to a different view of all Orientals is an alarming adventure in Canton at the hands of a fanatical mob. The scene is laid in the slums of the city and is described with a realistic touch that suggests that the author may be giving a real experience of his own. When the Captain and his companions finally escaped with their lives they are black and blue in every limb.

Farther along on the way to the Philippines the Captain is lectured by a white Asiatic official who thinks that all "people like the Tagals should be put into reformatories and manual labor schools, and kept there by the world powers under the same restraints to which at present we subject all lunatics." At the end of the last chapter the Captain has come to the conclusion that "one can have a great deal of sympathy with these poor devils, and at the same time recognize that they are not 'embattled farmers,' and that the only thing to save the situation, both for them and for us, is to give them a good sound thrashing and put them to work."

Neither the spirit nor the literary form of Mr. Bonsal's book is as pleasing as it might be.

Simple and Wholesome.

"She Walks in Beauty." By Katharine Tynan. A. C. McClurg & Co.



Miss Tynan's stories are fresh-water springs that offer soothing drafts to throats parched by the fiery fluids of sensational fiction. If there is sometimes a little milk mixed with the water one is not disposed to resent its appearance. Yet she who "walks in beauty" is the same "dear Irish girl" that charmed us in the previous work and the theme of the two stories is similar. There is the same easygoing and noble-hearted scholar, the father, the piquant daughter whose housekeeping duties do not weigh heavily on her shoulders, and the impetuous young Irish lover who declares himself early, but is separated from his loved one by misunderstanding and doubt.

The book opens with a charmingly natural bit of dialogue between Mr. Graydon and his daughter, Pamela, who are just driving home from a shopping expedition to Lettergort, undertaken in the interests of a new pupil who is expected to appear shortly. The arrival of young Sir Anthony Trevithick at the moment when Pamela and her sister are endeavoring to catch a rooster which is designed for the new pupil's dinner and which has taken refuge in the drawing-room is described with much humor. Closely upon this scene come some more tender ones, in one of which the precocious pupil assures Pamela that her eyes remind him of a "sheet of gentians side by side with Alpine snow." There are some heartaches before Pamela and her lover are united and Sylvia wins a more mature admirer, but the ending is entirely satisfactory.

Most of the characters are differentiated only by their names, but in simple, natural dialogue, and in the ability to pervade her book with a certain atmosphere of sweet wholesomeness, the author reveals herself at her best.

Books Received.

"At Start and Finish." By William Lindsey. Small, Maynard & Co.

"She Walks in Beauty." By Katharine Tynan. A. C. McClurg & Co.

"The Golden Horseshoe." By Stephen Bonsal. The Macmillan company.

"Bacon's Essays, and Advancement of Learning." The Macmillan company.

"El Reshid." A novel. Anonymous. Los Angeles, Cal.: B. R. Baumgardt & Co.

"For the French Lilies." By Isabel Nixon Whiteley. St. Louis: B. Herder.

"By the Marshes of the Minas." By Charles G. D. Roberts. Silver, Burdett & Co.

"Rosalind." A novel. By Thomas Lodge. Cassell's National Library. Cassell & Co.

"The Life of Wellington." By Sir Herbert Maxwell. Two vols. Little, Brown & Co.

"How Women May Earn a Living." By Helen Churchill Candee. The Macmillan company.

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"L'Affaire." Par Ch. Descotay. Avec une preface de Jules Lemaitre. Paris: Imprimerie Noizette & Cie.

"The Novels and Stories of Frank R. Stockton." Shenandoah edition. Vols. I. to VI. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Outlines of Comparative Physiology and Morphology of Animals." By Joseph Le Conte. D. Appleton & Co.

"Some New Translations from Goethe." By Martha Ridgway Bannan. Philadelphia: The John C. Yorston company.

"The Ten Words." A study of the commandments. By the Rev. Charles Caverno. Chicago: The Pilgrim Press.

"Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor." By Isaac Pitman. Revised edition. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons.

"Graded Literature Readers: Second Book." Edited by Harry Pratt Judson and Ida C. Bender. Maynard, Merrill & Co.

"The Fate of Mme. La Tour." A tale of the great Salt Lake. By Mrs. A. G. Paddock. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

"New Pocket English-German Dictionary of Business Words and Terms." By Fritz Hundel. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons.

"La Comédie Humaine of Honoré de Balzac." Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Vols. XV. to XVII. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Life and Works of the World's Greatest Evangelist, Dwight L. Moody." By the Rev. J. W. Hanson. Chicago: W. B. Conkey company.

"From Pot Closet to Palais Royal; or, How a Tired Housekeeper Went to Europe." By Mary V. Littell. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company.

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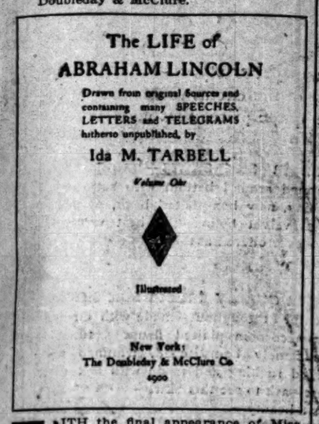
BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Miss Tarbell's Life of Lincoln.

"The Life of Abraham Lincoln." By Ida M. Tarbell. Two vols. Illustrated. Doubleday & McClure.



WITH the final appearance of Miss Tarbell's entertaining volumes on Lincoln the permanent value of her work is more than ever apparent. Six years ago she undertook, at the instance of the editors of McClure's Magazine, to collect and preserve the reminiscences of Lincoln's surviving friends. A surprising amount of new and more or less valuable material has been secured in that interval. Most of it has appeared in the magazine, but the present volumes contain much supplementary matter and the whole has been fused into a symmetrical narrative.

The important points on which new light is thrown are not a few. Miss Tarbell accepts unequivocally proofs gathered by Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock showing that Lincoln's mother was not the nameless child generally supposed. That cruel myth may henceforth be banished. Lincoln's father is depicted as something better than a shiftless "poor white," and the sordid poverty of the son's early life is lighted up with a most interesting series of proofs showing his intellectual development. Mr. Herndon's sensational account of Lincoln's running away from his own wedding is shown to be purely imaginary, being based on nothing more solid than the fact that Lincoln for a time withdrew from his engagement.

The so-called "lost speech," before the convention at Bloomington in 1856 is in part restored from the notes of Mr. H. C. Whitney, though it is at best but a paraphrase and shows but faintly the verbal magic which so wrought upon his auditors. There is a large fund of hitherto unpublished letters and telegrams, and some new light is thrown upon Lincoln's relations with Grant.

Miss Tarbell's work is probably the most complete and satisfactory life of Lincoln for the general reader. It does not aspire to the historical comprehensiveness of the work of Nicolay and Hay, but it is more entertaining. It lacks the blunt candor of Norman Hapgood's recent biography, for Miss Tarbell smooths off some of the ragged edges in Lincoln's fighting material, correspondence and elsewhere; but it compensates for this most fully with its abundance of new material. As for the biographies of Herndon, Lamon, Arnold, and the rest, the author's indebtedness to each is frankly acknowledged; the vital portions of all are drawn upon for the new story, and where there are errors they are set aside, with the reasons therefor. If Miss Tarbell softens the uncouth aspects of her subject she also refrains from hero worship, and the net result of her portraiture of Lincoln is intensely human and essentially accurate.

It is amazing what interest attaches to the life of this one man. No matter how many biographies of him one may read, there is always the same fascination about the story if sympathetically told. The charm and value of Miss Tarbell's work lie chiefly in the fact that she has grasped the heart of this mystery. She has comprehended the fact that the eternal interest in Lincoln lies primarily in his noble and far-reaching human sympathy. Anecdotes by the score bear eloquent witness to the manly tenderness in every trait of his character. His honesty, his humor, his desire for truth, his fearlessness, his bodily and mental strength, his amazing steadfastness of purpose—all are lit up with the still higher quality of sympathetic human love. Miss Tarbell sums up the true secret of Lincoln's greatness in one brief sentence when she says that "he was human in the best sense of that fine word."

After his sympathetic qualities and his exhaustless humor perhaps the most attractive thing about Lincoln's early life is his almost pathetic eagerness to learn. Miss Tarbell brings this out more clearly than ever before, and her pages leave a vivid mental picture of the uncouth boy ciphering on the fire shovel with a charred stick, copying extracts from books with his buzzard pen and brier-root ink, borrowing all the books within fifty miles and reading them late in the night, plodding through grammars and law books with a patient determination to understand every word, and slowly lifting himself by sheer force of will and industry out of backwoods obscurity into fame and universal esteem. In the light of the whole inspiring story there is a touch of pathos in the anecdote which Lincoln once told Seward of how he built a small flatboat at the age of 18 and earned his first good wages by taking two men's trunks out to a steamer:

> Each of them took a silver half dollar from his pocket and threw it in the bottom of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day; that by honest work I had earned a dollar. I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time.

In interviewing the old residents of Gentryville, Ind., Miss Tarbell found that everybody remembered something Lincoln had done, and that the things were as different as the people who remembered them. He was a many-sided boy and man, but his scrupulous honesty and his sympathetic helpfulness made the deepest impression on his neighbors. When his New Salem store "winked out" and left him saddled with "the national debt," every man in the town was willing to help him, because all knew that he would pay that $1,100 if it took the rest of his lifetime to do it.

Of Lincoln's marriage engagement and the breaking of it Miss Tarbell writes sensibly. She says there was nothing particularly abnormal in his dread of marriage under the circumstances. His reflective and melancholy nature led him to enter upon any new responsibility with misgivings. Having explained away the sensational story of his failing to appear and wed "the bride, bedecked in veil and silken gown and nervously toying with the flowers in her hair," the biographer gives a good account of the curious and semi-farcical duel into which the witty verses of Miss Todd brought him, with the reconciliation and marriage of the lovers shortly afterward.

Of his life in Springfield there is a good account, with many characteristic touches, such as the story of a neighbor who was attracted to the door by the sound of the wailing of Lincoln's two boys, with whom he was striding along the street.

"Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" asked the neighbor.

"Just what's the matter with the whole world," Lincoln replied; "Tad's got three walnuts and each wants two."

Lincoln's connection with important law cases is brought out in some detail, and the Lincoln-Douglas debates are gone over again. The leading part taken by THE TRIBUNE in Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency is recounted in interesting detail, and the description of the nomination in the wigwam is remarkably vivid and spirited. Among the reminiscences contributed by Mr. Medill is his account of how the President reprimanded the Chicago committee that went to Washington in 1864 to beg off from the call for extra troops. The committee crept away like whipped children. "Let us never say anything about this," they agreed, "but go home and raise the men." And they did—6,000 men—making 28,000 in the war from a city of 156,000.

There are numerous contributions from prominent men, among them an authentic account of Carl Schurz's interviews with Lincoln for the purpose of formulating a plan to introduce the subject of compensated emancipation to the public in 1862. Interesting light is thrown upon the relations between Lincoln and Grant at the time when the New York Herald was trying to boom Grant for the Presidency in 1863-'64. Mr. J. Russell Jones of Chicago, who was a personal friend of Grant, had written to the General advising him to turn a deaf ear to this use of his name. Grant immediately replied "that everything of that nature which reached him went into the waste basket; that he felt he had as big a job on hand as one man need desire;" and that in any case he could entertain no such thought or ambition as long as there was a possibility of keeping Mr. Lincoln in the White House. Before this letter had reached Mr. Jones he received a telegram from President Lincoln asking him to come to Washington. On his way to the train he stopped at the post-office and took out a number of letters, among which happened to be the reply from Grant just mentioned. On arriving in Washington it turned out that Lincoln wanted information on the political situation in the West, and when Mr. Jones handed him this private letter from Grant he read it, put his hand on the Chicago man's shoulder, and said:

"My son, you will never know how gratifying that is to me. No man knows, when that Presidential grub gets to gnawing at him, just how deep it will get until he has tried it; and I didn't know but what there was one gnawing at Grant."

The rest of Lincoln's story, with its tragic ending, is told in Miss Tarbell's clear and pleasing style. She sums up the man's character in her closing paragraph as "the steady, simple, resolute, unselfish man whose supreme ambition was to find out the truth and act upon it," adding:

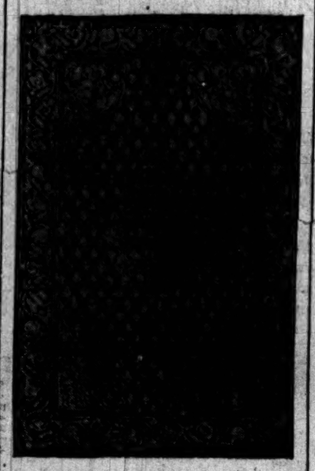
> It took four years of struggle, of dogged repetition of the few truths which he believed to be essential, to teach the people of the United States that they could trust him; it took a murderer's bullet to make them realize the surpassing greatness of his simplicity, his common sense, and his resolution. It is this man who never rested until he had found what he believed to be the right, and who, having found it, could never be turned from it, who is the real Lincoln.

The appendix of nearly 200 pages of hitherto unpublished letters, telegrams, and speeches by Lincoln is more valuable for the historian than for the general reader, as it contains little of marked interest, unless it be the text of the paraphrase of the "lost speech," which is well worth reading.

The book is marred by an unusual number of annoying typographical errors. Miss Tarbell is also at fault in some minor points, as when she says it was Weems' life of Washington that got wet and was paid for by young Lincoln with three days of work in a cornfield. The campaign biography written by John L. Scripps in 1860, which was carefully revised by Lincoln himself, says it was Ramsey's life of Washington, and that Lincoln especially wanted it because he had been told it was better than his beloved Weems. But the fact remains that Miss Tarbell has made a truly entertaining biography and has done much to help place Lincoln in a just perspective among the great men of history.

King of the Quarterlies.

"The Anglo-Saxon Review." Edited by Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill. Vol. III. John Lane.



With more than enough merit to maintain the high standard of excellence fixed by the first two issues, the third quarterly number of Lady Randolph Churchill's Anglo-Saxon Review comes in its gorgeous binding of green and gold. The cover for this volume is a reproduction of one made for Charles I., apropos of which Cyril Davenport writes engagingly of other bindings made for that monarch.

As there is but one subject occupying the British mind at present, and as that is of universal interest, it is but natural that the various views and expressions of it by highest authorities should claim a lion's share of space in such a periodical. No less than five of the articles bear directly or indirectly upon the war in the Transvaal. Of these the one most likely to interest readers in general is "On the Art of Going to War," by Spencer Wilkinson. The writer begins by taking up the subject in an abstract way. He says that the ideal of the half century from 1837 to 1887 was peace; war was a horror not to be considered or thought of. During that period of industrial activity and prosperity humanity and philanthropy were the order of the day. It was out of this medium that present political leaders imbibed their thoughts, and from this atmosphere they derived their strength. But from it also they derived an element of weakness, for "an age that has morality on the brain is prone to look at the world through the turbid medium of conscience, which is a bad substitute for the eye."

The result of these conditions is that today no British politician of front bench rank has any "order stock of thoughts that could possibly be called knowledge, either in regard to policy or to war." Mr. Wilkinson thinks this a subject for gravest regret and attributes to it the misfortunes of the British army in south Africa. "No member of the government," he says, "has betrayed a suspicion of the truth that the beginning of a war is as much a matter of right method as the middle or end; and none of the opposition critics, whose dream has been to have no war, seems to have been aware that for the avoidance of war not less than for its management a comprehension of its nature is indispensable."

After citing many instances of wars won against great odds by wisdom, foresight, and concerted action on the part of different governments, he narrows his generalization down to the present war with the Boers. He considers the question as it appeared when it first arose between the Boers and the British:

> The nature of the dispute made it improbable that the Transvaal would agree to any proposals for a substantial enfranchisement of the uitlanders. To the Boers the restriction of the franchise to themselves was the foundation of their independence, so that they could not but look upon the proposals made by Great Britain as proposals for the destruction of the state. In such a case it was safe to assume that the South African Republic would exert itself to the utmost of its capacity. It has for fifty years been recognized as a fundamental law that the strategical insight displayed by a government in the conduct of war will be proportionate to the intensity of purpose with which the nation led by that government enters into the struggle. It was therefore reasonable to expect that the forces of the Transvaal would be handled with a high degree of strategical insight.

To Mr. Wilkinson goes on to show the good condition of the Boer army, of which the British were inexcusably ignorant, and sums it all up by saying:

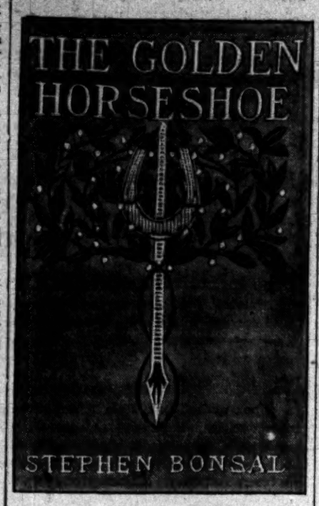
> To disinterested eyes it was as clear as noonday that the Bloemfontein conference was the British ultimatum, and that the Boer negative meant war. The Cabinet could not see this because its members were looking at something else. They were considering whether the country would support them if they then called out the reserves and sent 70,000 men to the Cape. The straightforward course pursued in time would have led to victory. The statesman, like the soldier and every true man, must learn that the path to great achievements leads along the brink of the abyss.

Lionel Phillips, in an article entitled "Past and Present in South Africa," attempts to justify the English in the course they have taken, and predicts for the Boers that annihilation which they deserve. This was written before the recent reverses of the British army, however, and that fact calls for an added paragraph in which Mr. Phillips, with an air of bravado, stands by his former statements, and says there can be no two opinions as to the final outcome. Winston Churchill is kinder in his estimate of the Boer character. In "Impressions and Opinions" he frankly admits the shortsightedness of the British, and speaks with great admiration of the enemy.

Stephen Crane and Gertrude Atherton are among the contributors of fiction to this volume. Laurence Alma-Tadema writes a play, Señor Moret y Prendergast writes an interesting paper on "Spain: Financial and Political," and Richard Garnett gives an interesting criticism of Stephen Phillips' "Paolo and Francesca." In illustrations, in mechanical execution, and in general contents the volume maintains a high standard of excellence.

Stephen Bonsal on Expansion.

"The Golden Horseshoe." By Stephen Bonsal. The Macmillan company.



Mr. Bonsal has chosen to put his expansionist views and his knowledge of Oriental matters into the form of a series of letters supposed to have been written by a Captain Herndon, who has been ordered to the Philippines, and by a Lieutenant Gill, attached to the staff of the Military Governor of Porto Rico. The disguise is so thin as to be considerably worse that none. Both correspondents write in the long, loping sentences of Mr. Bonsal's preface.

The author traversed the whole length of the Asiatic coast in 1895-'96, while filling a consular post. He has put into this book the varied and interesting knowledge which he acquired in those years, the significance of which, he says, he utterly failed to grasp "until these notes of things seen and experienced by Captain Herndon during the eventful voyage of the United States transport Sherman to the Philippines fell into my hands." His plan is to send Captain Herndon forth as an anti-expansionist, take him through the wonders of British achievements in Malasia and China, show him the dark contrast of purely Oriental institutions, and finally make an expansionist of him. The result is less pleasing than if he had frankly written his own recollections, impressions, and conclusions. There is a constant feeling that fiction and fact are mingled in a crude and not quite ingenuous way.

The title of the book is taken from the fanciful name given by Spotswood to the first adventurous Virginia horsemen who crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into the unknown interior. The idea is well carried out in this paragraph:

> When Dawcy exclaimed a few days after his victory over the Spaniards, "I hope I shall never see the flag withdrawn from these islands," it was the unerring instinct of our race that spoke, and he was but listening to the voice of command which sent Spotswood over the first barrier of the Blue Ridge, Boone to blaze the track of migration through "the dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, MacKenzie to scale the Rockies, and Fremont to find a way across the pathless prairies, and Lewis and Clarke upon their daring journey which led us to "where rolls the Oregon." As Eppes said: "How the Old Dominion has grown since the days when the adventurous Virginians quenched their thirst in the waters of the Shenandoah!"

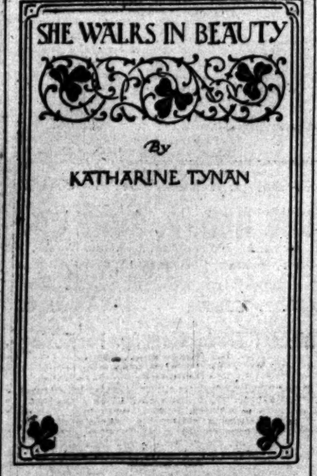
One of the things which are supposed to convert Captain Herndon to a different view of all Orientals is an alarming adventure in Canton at the hands of a fanatical mob. The scene is laid in the slums of the city and is described with a realistic touch that suggests that the author may be giving a real experience of his own. When the Captain and his companions finally escaped with their lives they are black and blue in every limb.

Farther along on the way to the Philippines the Captain is lectured by a white Asiatic official who thinks that all "people like the Tagals should be put into reformatories and manual labor schools, and kept there by the world powers under the same restraints to which at present we subject all lunatics." At the end of the last chapter the Captain has come to the conclusion that "one can have a great deal of sympathy with these poor devils, and at the same time recognize that they are not 'embattled farmers,' and that the only thing to save the situation, both for them and for us, is to give them a good sound thrashing and put them to work."

Neither the spirit nor the literary form of Mr. Bonsal's book is as pleasing as it might be.

Simple and Wholesome.

"She Walks in Beauty." By Katharine Tynan. A. C. McClurg & Co.



Miss Tynan's stories are fresh-water springs that offer soothing drafts to throats parched by the fiery fluids of sensational fiction. If there is sometimes a little milk mixed with the water one is not disposed to resent its appearance. Yet she who "walks in beauty" is the same "dear Irish girl" that charmed us in the previous work and the theme of the two stories is similar. There is the same easygoing and noble-hearted scholar, the father, the piquant daughter whose housekeeping duties do not weigh heavily on her shoulders, and the impetuous young Irish lover who declares himself early, but is separated from his loved one by misunderstanding and doubt.

The book opens with a charmingly natural bit of dialogue between Mr. Graydon and his daughter, Pamela, who are just driving home from a shopping expedition to Lettergort, undertaken in the interests of a new pupil who is expected to appear shortly. The arrival of young Sir Anthony Trevithick at the moment when Pamela and her sister are endeavoring to catch a rooster which is designed for the new pupil's dinner and which has taken refuge in the drawing-room is described with much humor. Closely upon this scene come some more tender ones, in one of which the precocious pupil assures Pamela that her eyes remind him of a "sheet of gentians side by side with Alpine snow." There are some heartaches before Pamela and her lover are united and Sylvia wins a more mature admirer, but the ending is entirely satisfactory.

Most of the characters are differentiated only by their names, but in simple, natural dialogue, and in the ability to pervade her book with a certain atmosphere of sweet wholesomeness, the author reveals herself at her best.

Books Received.

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"From Pot Closet to Palais Royal; or, How a Tired Housekeeper Went to Europe." By Mary V. Littell. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company.

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REFUSES TO LIMIT TAXES.

SUPREME COURT DENIES REHEARING OF STUCKART CASE.

President of Real Estate Board Advises All to Pay Assessments—Agreement Among Levying Bodies Will Keep Down Rate This Year and Probably Next—Meantime Law to Replace the Invalid Five Per Cent Maximum Can Be Passed.

The Supreme Court at Springfield yesterday entered an order refusing a rehearing in the Stuckart case and affirming the decision of Judge Tuley in the cases of the City of Chicago and the Board of Education against the County Clerk. The case of the drainage trustees against the County Clerk was not of record in the hearing, but a stipulation was made that the decree should be entered in it also.

This order ends all litigation over the law and practically makes permanent the situation as it stood after the decision of the Supreme Court in the Stuckart case. The only hope of a remedy now is in the Legislature. The decision wipes out section 49 of the new revenue law, which put a limit of 5 per cent on the rate of taxes which can be levied in Cook County and makes it possible for the various taxing bodies to levy a total rate of from 10 to 11 per cent on assessed values in Chicago. This year, however, the rate will amount only to $7.82 on $100 in the West Town and will be lower in other localities. Unless the law is changed, however, there is nothing but the modesty of the taxing bodies to prevent the rate from running up to 11 per cent next year.

Rate Kept Down by Agreement.

Should the drainage trustees, the County board, and the South Park Commissioners keep to their promise of not exacting the full amount of taxes they can levy under this decision, the rate this year will be still less than has been spread on the books. The city also has entered into an agreement that it will not next year demand the full 2 per cent to which it will be entitled legally, but will agree with the other taxing bodies so as to scale down the levy to a total of not over 6 or 7 per cent.

In the meantime the Real Estate board will go before the next Legislature and ask that in place of section 49 some other be inserted which shall put a limit on the amount of taxes which can be raised in Cook County. The section was thrown out because it was held to be special legislation. It is held, however, that there will be no difficulty in drawing a substitute section which would not be open to this objection. Such a section, however, cannot be made operative until after the next tax levy, and that is why it is necessary to have the taxing bodies agree not to levy all they are entitled to next year.

This year the tax rates on the $100 in the various towns will be as follows, less whatever reductions the bodies which have agreed to make reductions may make:

West Town	$7.82	Lake View	6.97
North Town	7.23	Jefferson	6.70
South Town	6.93	Hyde Park	6.95
Lake	7.02		

The highest rate in the county will be $10.68 in district 8 of Harvey, and the lowest $1.06 in the Fourth District of Schomberg.

Wants to Give Out Tax Books.

County Clerk Philip Knopf will appear before Judge Tuley this morning and ask permission to resume the giving out of the tax books to the collectors, which was stopped last Tuesday by an agreement between Judge Tuley and Mr. Knopf. The County Clerk declares that now the Supreme Court has settled the question the collectors should not be hampered. It is likely that the attorney for the Board of Assessors, two-thirds of the books now are in collectors' hands.

School Building Fund Cut Down.

Outside of the doing away with the 5 per cent limit on the tax levy contained in section 49, the other fact of the action of the Supreme Court is that in sustaining the decision of Judge Tuley in the Board of Education case it has stricken from the estimates of the board $625,000 which that board had intended to include in its building fund for the year. The Judge decided that no money could be raised by taxation for the building fund except such as was to be used in the purchase of sites, the erection of new buildings, or what could be classed as permanent improvements. Money intended for repairs and the maintenance of buildings must come from the school maintenance fund.

President Harris of the Board of Education arrived home from Springfield troubled over this phase of the decision.

"It takes $625,000 from our building fund," he said, "and we must make it up out of our maintenance fund. The result will be the money needed for carrying on the schools will be just that much short and we shall be in trouble accordingly. How we are going to save the money I do not know now."

May Cut Teachers' Salaries.

This situation brings the school board face to face with the recommendations of its finance committee that all salaries of teachers and other employés between $700 and $1,100 a year be cut 5 per cent and all over $1,100 a year 10 per cent. Counter proposals were that money be saved by cutting out the high schools, by shortening the school year, and by cutting out the study of German. This last suggestion has been vetoed by the Mayor, but the other two will be considered by the board.

Mayor Harrison in speaking of the situation said:

"It will be necessary for the city to levy its full 2 per cent tax, but I shall try to persuade the Council to limit its appropriations to practically what we have got along with for the last two years. It will do us no harm to have some unappropriated money in the general fund, and then if it is agreed all around next year that the taxing bodies scale down their tax levies so as to bring the total taxes within 7 per cent, as has been suggested, the city will be in position to do it."

Superintendent of Public Service Healy said: "It will be necessary to ask the next Legislature to adopt a section to take the place of section 49, which has been thrown by the Supreme Court. Not only is it needed to keep a limit on the amount of taxes, but some limitation on the amount of bonded indebtedness possible must be had."

Will Test Power to Issue Bonds.

Whether the decision of the Supreme Court makes the only limit on the bonded indebtedness the 5 per cent of the total value of the property mentioned in the State constitution or is 5 per cent on the assessed value is still a mooted question, and the Corporation Counsel is preparing a case to test the power of the city to issue bonds under this decision. The Controller in a few days will advertise for sale $100,000 worth of bonds for bridge building, and the Real Estate board is expected to file a bill trying to enjoin the sale on the ground the city already has reached the limit. The decision in this case will settle the question.

Corporation Counsel Walker is also now drawing up an ordinance which will seek to issue bonds to take up the judgments now standing against the city. These amount to $2,200,000 and there is other floating indebtedness amounting to $1,500,000.

Pay Taxes, Says George L. Warner.

President George L. Warner of the Real Estate board, upon hearing of the Supreme Court's decision, declared off the boycott on paying city and county taxes and advised that everybody pay the amounts already on the Assessors' books.

"There is no use holding back on the taxes any longer," said he. "The matter is settled now, although we had hoped for a different ruling. The best thing that we can do now is to get together with the taxing bodies and see how low a rate we can count upon for next year. If a satisfactory rate can be agreed upon in writing it will answer every purpose until the next Legislature meets."

Following are some of the opinions of members of the Revenue committee on the situation:

GEORGE BIRKHOFF JR.—Relief for the taxpayers in the next assessment seems to lie in the securing of a fixed rate from the different taxing bodies which will come as near the 5 per cent limitation as possible.

DUNLAP SMITH—The new law has too many good features not to make it worth while saving. I believe the taxing bodies will do what is right in keeping down the levy.

WILLIAM A. BOND—It is a great injustice to people who have been led to believe that their taxes would be lower this year than will be possible under the court decision. We must look to the taxing bodies in Cook County to keep down taxes in the assessment.

REN—— KNOTT—A grey deal of dissatisfaction [illegible] second ruling. All we [illegible] the next rate and later seek relief at a regular session of the Legislature.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

$3 for Burt's $5 to $8 sample shoes.

Final feature of that great Burt's shoe sale. An incident of intensest interest to Chicago's knowing buyers—those who *know* and *appreciate* the high standard values of these famous Burt shoes. It's the last chance to secure Edwin C. Burt's famous footwear (those unmatchable $5, $6, $7 and $8 shoes) at the price of the ordinary sorts.

$3 for Burt's $5 to $8 sample shoes.

Opera heels. Enameled. Box calf. Kid calf.
Militaire heels. Bengola kid. Vici kid. Dongola kid.
Common-sense heels. Patent leather. Patent kid. Velour calf.
Patent calf. Wax calf. Louis XV. heels.

Today some 5,000 pairs of returned roadmen's Burt sample shoes—shipped to us as part of the immense purchase made many months before—every correct style—every proper last—all bench made—on sale at this most surprising reduction—$3 for Burt's $5, $6, $7 and $8 sample shoes.

$3 for Burt's $5 to $8 sample shoes.

Basement—$1½ for Hoag, Heath & Co.'s $3 & $4 shoes—basement

SCHLESINGER MAYER

New century skirt models: rare event.

Inimitable exhibit and sale of the new 1900 novelties in women's swell dress skirts—very low quotations that especially merit the attention of Chicago's shrewd shoppers. All the new tailor-made skirts—constructed by the cleverest designers in the foremost New York shops, and marked today at prices, compared with the high values offered, unquestionably the lowest ever quoted.

$5 Rough cheviot dress skirts—made in four distinct shapes—inverted plaits, single box plaits, twin box plaits and seven gore effects—skirts modeled after the latest revised shapes—in black only. On sale today at $5.

$7½ Women's all-wool and silk mixture new box plait crepon skirts—25 different crepon patterns to select from—skirts are lined with very choicest quality lining and finished on the bottom with waterproof binding—largest selection of crepon skirts in Chicago—most attractive, most inexpensive garments—a chance for conservative choosers. On sale today at $7.50.

$8¾ 85 black cheviot skirts—close fitting shape—lined throughout with black taffeta silk—materials cost $1.00 yard—taffeta lining 85c per yard. On sale today at $8.75.

$10 High-cost appliqued broadcloth skirts—single box plaits—very wide and attractive skirts—the entire skirt appliqued with braid and taffeta silk—modeled after our imported skirts—at $10.

This applique skirt, $10.

New shipment of golf and rainy weather skirts—latest new spring shapes, colors in black, Oxford, gray and brown, new box plaits in back of skirts, on sale today $9½

Women's pebble cheviot dress skirts—twin box plaits. Entire skirt lined with black taffeta silk. Cheviot material cost $2 per yard, taffeta silk $1.25 per yard. Skirts open in the back under box plait. Latest introduction. On sale today at $14. $14

Women's black dress skirts—made of imported Scotch cheviot. Box plait in back. Skirt has 3 large flounces on the bottom, and each flounce is trimmed with taffeta silk and 5 rows of stitching. Skirts lined throughout with taffeta silk—on sale today at $22½

Women's black broadcloth skirts. Double box plait in the back. Lined throughout with taffeta silk. Inside of bottom of skirt made of accordion plaited silk. The swellest creation ever brought to Chicago, all colors, in black, blue, tan, gray and brown. On sale today at $33. $33

New spring taffeta silk skirts, new spring lace skirts, new chiffon skirts, fancy ruffled skirts, corded silk skirts, box plait silk skirts—from $10 up to $100.

AGAINST A NEUTRAL CANAL.

Opinion That the Proposed Treaty Is Worse than the Clayton-Bulwer Convention.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The following communication appears on the editorial page of the New York Tribune this morning under the headings "Against a Neutral Canal"—"Mr. Nimmo Thinks This Worse than the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty":

"To the Editor of the Tribune—Sir: The Hay-Pauncefote treaty amends the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in two important particulars—viz: First, Great Britain concedes to the United States the right to construct the Nicaragua Canal and to manage it 'at its own cost.' Second, the United States, in specific terms, renews the pledges given in article 5 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guarantees both the commercial and the military neutrality of the canal. Neither of these provisions in any degree modifies the principle or policy of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"At the time the treaty was concluded—on April 19, 1850—neither government entertained any idea whatever of constructing the canal at its own expense. The provisions of that treaty, therefore, relate only to the construction of the canal by private capital. Now, Great Britain concedes to the United States government the right to construct the canal and run it with its commercial and military neutrality as firmly established as it was by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But this neutrality is just what constituted the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a gross infraction of the Monroe doctrine, and which for fifty years has made it the bête noire of American diplomacy.

"Let us see just how the neutrality of the Nicaragua Canal would affect the commercial and navigation interests of the United States. As the shipping of Great Britain engaged in international commerce greatly exceeds that of American shipping thus employed, the Nicaragua Canal, if completed, would be much more subservient of British and other foreign than of American shipping interests. This is indicated by the following data furnished to me today by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department. During the year ended on June 30, 1898, the tonnage entered at ports of the United States from foreign countries was as follows: British, 14,583,383 tons; other foreign, 5,755,970 tons; American, 5,240,046 tons; total, 25,579,399 tons. From this it appears that 57 per cent of the tonnage entered at ports in the United States was British, 23 per cent other foreign, and only 20 per cent American. Another test of the probable effect of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty upon American shipping is indicated by the tonnage of each nationality which passed through the Suez Canal during the year 1898. British, 2,295 vessels; 6,297,743 tons; other foreign, 1,204 vessels; 2,939,329 tons; American, 4 vessels, 1,531 tons; totals, 3,503 vessels; 9,238,603 tons. From this it appears that the British shipping constituted 68 per cent of the tonnage of the Suez Canal and that American shipping constituted only about one-hundredth of 1 per cent of it. From this data and other of similar import it is certain that under the existing conditions controlling our merchant marine fully 95 per cent of the tonnage which would pass through the Nicaragua Canal would be British and other foreign, and not over 5 per cent American. So the permission granted by Great Britain that the United States may construct, maintain, and manage the canal at its own expense, simply amounts to a consent that this country may construct and maintain a highway of commerce for the special benefit of British shipping. In a word, both the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty deny to the United States the right to extend to American commercial vessels any sort of discriminative protection. The affirmation of neutrality in the present treaty rivets that disability upon us, besides setting aside any vague ideas which have prevailed with some as to whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is or is not of any binding force upon us. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty would, if possible, be even more detrimental to American interests than is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, of which the country has been so much ashamed for fifty years.

"And now as to the military effect of the new treaty. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty provides that 'neither Great Britain nor the United States shall ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof.' It also provides that neither country will ever 'assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America.' The Hay-Pauncefote treaty confirms this provision. But all this goes in the face of the fixed public sentiment of this country that the Nicaragua canal, if built, shall be strictly an 'American canal.' This sentiment is clearly expressed in both bills now before Congress, the one in the Senate and the other in the House of Representatives. Those two bills distinctly provide for an American canal in the following common expression: 'Control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and defend a canal.' But the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as stated, positively forbids any such control or defense of any Nicaragua canal, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in even stronger terms confirms that inhibition.

"Then an important military question arises as to whether a passageway through the isthmus is or is not, from the military point of view, more advantageous than the barrier now interposed by the isthmus, for military science demands both barriers and passageways. It is now conceded even by Nicaragua canal proponents that the Oregon would not have passed through any Nicaragua canal unless it had been abundantly fortified at either end, with adequate naval protection and adequate military protection all along the line of the canal. But let us see how a neutralized canal would work from another point of view. The United States now enjoys the exclusive privilege of transporting men and material of war across the continent. Seven hundred thousand men can be transported across the continent by rail within thirty days. Besides, the largest guns used on warships can be thus transported by rail. In the months of January, February, and March, 1896, the four great sixty-five-ton guns of the Oregon were shipped across the continent by rail. But what would be the effect of a neutralized Nicaragua canal? Why, foreign warships, men, and material of war would as freely pass through the canal as American warships, men, and material of war.

"The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is simply a treaty to enable the United States at its own expense to build, maintain, manage, and police a canal for the special use of British commercial vessels, and consequently further to depress American shipping, and to place Great Britain on even terms with the United States in passing warships, men, and material of war from one side of the continent to the other, both in time of peace and of war. It appears to me that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is even more detrimental to American interests than is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which has been scorned by the American people for fifty years. I do not think it possible that the former can be ratified by the Senate. JOSEPH NIMMO JR.

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1900."

Evidence on Major Frost's Retirement

Members of the Army Retiring board met at headquarters in the Pullman Building yesterday morning and heard evidence in the case of Major A. S. Frost, Assistant Paymaster, who recently served as Colonel of the South Dakota Volunteer Regiment in the Philippines. The board will send its report to the Secretary of War. It is said the board will recommend that Major Frost be retired because of physical disability. Major Frost entered the army as a private in 1861 as a member of Company A, Eleventh Infantry.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 859 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

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with eight illustrations by Howard Pyle, E. B. Thompson, A. W. Betts and Emlen McConnell.

The dramatic plot; the interest of the time and place and incidents in which the story moves; the historic figures, who give to it life and the impress of truth; the swift-moving scenes and the tremendous passions of the actors—all these make this novel of early Colonial Virginia one of extraordinary power.

Our price, 1.18. Postage, 15c extra.

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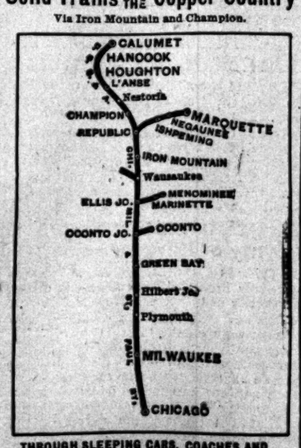
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING Solid Trains TO THE Copper Country Via Iron Mountain and Champion.



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Leave Chicago Daily at 10:30 p. m. From Union Passenger Station, Canal & Adams-sts. City Ticket Office, 95 Adams-st.

Grand National Prize of 16,000 francs at Paris.

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Indorsed by the Medical Profession of the World as the Best Tonic for Convalescents from Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, and All Malarial Troubles: it increases the Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, and builds up the entire System.

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Do you wear good Gloves? If you do try a pair of the celebrated ROY GLOVES and you will wear no other. ROY BROS., 204 and 206 Wabash Ave., 127 Monroe Street.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Sale new 1900 stylish dress skirts.

The new 1900 skirt fashions are so radically different from the former styles—that the demand commenced this year much earlier than usual. The superiority of the exclusive Mandel styles is daily demonstrated by the large concourse of buyers. Today we quote prices that unmistakably stamps this as the greatest skirt sale of the year.

Extremely stylish cheviot skirts—new flare bottom—stitched seams, box plait back, percaline lined, well bound—black, navy and blue—you will recognize this offering as an exceptional bargain—100 skirts at 7.75

Handsome cheviot skirts—made in the latest styles—two box plaits in the back, beatifully trimmed with applique—fine percaline lining—colors black and navy blue— 10.00

Fine taffeta silk, accordion plaited flounce, box plaited, tunic trimmed with narrow fringe and buttons—perfect hanging—percaline lined—extra value at 18.00

Fine cheviot skirts, made in the new box plaited box style, trimmed with applique, well lined and finished—in black and navy; also plain tailor-made cheviot suits—stitched seams—box plaited back—percaline lined—velveteen bound—in black and navy. Choice of the lot at only— 5.00

Taffeta silk skirts—handsomely trimmed around bottom with satin edge ruching, new box-plaited back, percaline lined, velvet bound—the best value we have ever offered at this price— 10.00

Extra quality taffeta silk skirt—silk lined throughout—made with circular and accordion plaited flounces, tunic is handsomely hemstitched, trimmed with tucked ruching and made with box plait back—ask to see this skirt—it is a beauty— 25.00

New lot of golf skirts—just received in all the new spring styles and colorings—greys, tans, oxfords and black—box plait back—at 10.00

6.75 for nobby homespun dress skirts—latest cut with box plaited back—trimmed with satin applique—choice of gray, blue and oxford.

9.00 for black cheviot skirts—newest French shape—box plait back—handsomely trimmed with applique—percaline lined and velvet bound.

2.45 & 3.45 for ladies' $4 & $5 shoes.

We have had a wonderfully successful shoe season—the largest in our history—and there's a reason for it, too. Selling better shoes and more of them than any one else, and at lower prices—the result of controlling the entire products of best factories and unlimited capacity for disposing of enormous quantities, coupled with the lowest prices ever named on equal qualities.

We are now closing out the residue of our winter stock of shoes prior to receiving spring styles. To make a decisive clearing the prices for Saturday's selling mean a saving well worth your consideration. All the swell footwear fashions favored by followers of up-to-date styles will be on sale.

Ladies' shoes for which you usually pay from $3 to $4 and $5 a pair go to-day for 3.45 and 2.45. This is a splendid lot of high-class footwear made by the best makers in the United States—among them are vici kid, Russia calf, willow calf and box calf—heavy and welt soles—also a fine lot of cork sole shoes—lace and button—coin and full round toes—in fact, shoes that stand pre-eminent in the fashionable shoe kingdom, so that you make no mistake in choosing any style in the lot if you want an up-to-date, stylish shoe that will give you the utmost ease and comfort, as well as the appearance of highest cost footwear—the clearance prices are 3.45 and 2.45 Saturday.

2.45 3.45

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

Samuel Gans, Manager

Commencing on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 14 & 15, at 10 a. m. EACH DAY,

We will sell at Public Auction, For Account of Fire Underwriters, at our Additional Salesrooms,

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Inventoried Value, $300,000.00

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Nine per cent of this Stock is in PERFECT CONDITION and will be so guaranteed. This taken into consideration in connection with the immense quantity offered makes this the most important and attractive sale of its kind ever held in this country, and the trade should not fail to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity.

TERMS OF SALE—Approved notes at ninety (90) days, satisfactory to the sellers, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from date of sale, for all purchases exceeding $500; under $500 all bills must be paid in Cash and a deposit of 10 per cent will be required from each and every buyer.

STOCK WILL BE DIVIDED INTO LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS. ON EXHIBITION MONDAY FEBRUARY 12, AT 8 A. M.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

SPECIAL RECEIVER'S SALE

To be held by

THE GEO. P. GORE CO.

At their stores, 149 and 151 Market-st., Chicago,

On Thursday, February 15, at 10 A. M.,

We will sell at public auction, by order of Hon. John Galvin, Rec'r, the entire stock of

GEO. A. MONCUR - - - CINCINNATI, O.

Retailer of

Highest Grade Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

Consisting of

$28,000.00 worth of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Suits, Coats and Vests, Pants, Overcoats, Ulsters and Coachmen's Clothing, Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods in Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Fancy and Dress Shirts, Pajamas, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, etc.,

INCLUDING

Brettle's Imported Silk Underwear, Boys' Star Waists, Percale Shirts, Oxford and Flannel Blouses, etc., Hats and Caps in Silk and Fur, Imported Panama and Straw Hats, Golf, Tennis and Outing Caps, Boys' Alpine, Tam O'Shanter and Military Caps; Umbrellas, Canes, Leather Hat Cases, etc.

☞ The above goods are all of very highest grades, from best manufacturers and of most recent styles.

CLOTHING of such makes as Hackett, Carhart & Co.; Stein, Bloch & Co., Ivan Frank & Co., Sykes Bros. & Co.; Fuck & Hauchhaus, etc.

UNDERWEAR from such mills as American Hosiery Co., Stuttgarter's, Conrad & Freedman, G. D. Bonbon & Co., etc.

HATS from such factories as John B. Stetson & Co.; Benjamin J. Brown, Jr., & Co.; Baird, Untied & Penfield; F. Berg & Co. and Brigham, Hopkins & Co. in Straw Hats.

☞ This Sale will be an opportunity without parallel to obtain such fine goods at PUBLIC AUCTION without reserve, and every Merchant who handles first-class goods should take advantage of it.

☞ Terms Cash. Buyers must be prepared to make deposits on purchases day before sale.

☞ Goods on exhibition day before sale.

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THE SECURITY TITLE AND TRUST CO., Trustee,

Of the Entire Stock of the

Late HOHANNES T. PUSHMAN.

Formerly Secretary of the Imperial Ottoman Commission, and Judge of Awards on Oriental Rugs at the World's Columbian Exposition. Mr. H. T. Pushman, through his official coonections, had exceptional opportunities to secure the most valuable and rare Oriental collection in America. The collection represents the work of a lifetime, and consists of—

Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Portieres, Syrian and Indian Goods, Old Arms, etc., etc.

At the conclusion of the sale we will also sell office furniture. In order to secure sufficient room in which to display the goods we have removed the entire stock from 26 Adams-st. to

266 WABASH AVENUE, Between Jackson-blvd. and Van Buren-street,

Where it will be sold at

ABSOLUTE PUBLIC AUCTION REGARDLESS OF COST.

EXHIBITION.....Monday, Feb. 12, 1900
SALE.....Tuesday, Feb. 13

At 10:30 a. m., and to be continued daily at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

IMPORTANT: In answer to inquiries, the Security Title and Trust Co. desires to state that it has not sold any part of the Pushman stock to any dealers.

THE SECURITY TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Sale of Men's Trousers

at much less than regular prices. Hundreds of pairs of stylish, well-made Trousers made for this Annual Sale, included with our regular stock at these special prices—

$5, $6 and $7.

Men's Street Gloves—our "Cromwell"—pique or P. X. M. sewn, 2 clasps—special at $1.35 pair. We fit all Men's Gloves perfectly.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER WAIST BELTS—Office Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Feb. 13, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, 50,000 Leather Waist Belts. The belts must conform strictly to standard sample and specifications to be seen at this office. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelope containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Belts," and addressed to Colonel J. M. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

The Tribune

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

URGES RELIEF FOR HAWAII.

McKinley Wants Legislature of Islands Reconvened to Handle Plague.

TO ASK AID OF CONGRESS.

Wainright Is Chosen as Successor of McNair at Annapolis Naval Academy.

OTHER WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.

Owing to the deplorable conditions in Hawaii, brought about by the ravages of the bubonic plague, President McKinley has decided to send a special message to Congress recommending that it pass a resolution empowering the Legislature of Hawaii to meet again for the purpose of bringing about relief of the people. At the Cabinet meeting today, which was of short duration, this was the principal topic discussed, and the Cabinet was unanimous in support of the President.

McKinley Wants Hawaii Lawmakers to Meet Again.

Under the treaty by which Hawaii was annexed to the United States the Legislature of the islands became extinct. It was supposed there would be no further need for the existence of this body, as it was believed Congress would have taken action long before this providing for a permanent form of government.

In the absence of such legislation there has been no power in the islands to authorize the expenditure of money for the purpose of crushing out the plague.

As is well known, hundreds of huts and houses in the neighborhood where the disease is raging have been burned to prevent its further spread. In consequence thousands of people are homeless and without the necessaries of life. The marine hospital service of this country, as well as the other medical departments of the government, is powerless to extend aid in the absence of legislation. Its efforts are confined exclusively to preventing the disease reaching this country.

Anxious to Relieve Plague Sufferers.

President McKinley and his Cabinet are extremely anxious to relieve the unhappy condition of affairs in Hawaii. The President has not lost an opportunity to urge upon Congress the necessity of legislating for those islands and he has succeeded in impressing upon members of the House and Senate the importance of acting without further delay.

While the President would be glad if Congress would pass a bill providing for a government for Hawaii, he would be satisfied for the time being if it would pass what might be called an emergency resolution revitalizing the Hawaiian Legislature for a short time. If this should be done the trouble now confronting the authorities at Honolulu could be taken care of until permanent relief is given by the enactment of the Cullom bill.

The people of Hawaii are suffering the tortures of pestilence without being able to help themselves, or to do anything to prevent the spread of the disease. Within a day or two, it is said, the President will send his message to Congress, and present the facts in such a way as to bring prompt action.

Senator Cullom, who has charge of the Hawaiian bill, has been trying ever since Congress met to secure time to consider his bill, but the financial and other measures have crowded it out. There promises to be a contest between the bills providing governments for Hawaii and Porto Rico.

It remains to be seen which will have the right of way, as Senators Foraker and Cullom, who have these respective measures in charge, are both making a fight for precedence. In both instances the necessity is urgent, but with the deplorable conditions now existing in Hawaii it would not be surprising if Senator Foraker should give way.

Wainwright to Succeed McNair at Annapolis.

Commander Richard Wainwright, who was in charge of the converted cruiser Gloucester during the battle off Santiago, will succeed Admiral McNair as the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. On account of continued ill health Admiral McNair asks to be detached from his present assignment and given an indefinite leave of absence. The Admiral's request was complied with reluctantly by Secretary Long, who is much pleased with the manner in which Admiral McNair has administered the affairs of the academy.

McNair is the ranking Rear Admiral in the navy, being second only to Admiral Dewey, and he has had a long and honorable career in the navy extending over a period of forty-three years, of which twenty-one were on sea duty. He has been in charge of the Naval Academy since July, 1898.

President McKinley himself designated Commander Wainwright to succeed Admiral McNair. This is a great compliment to a man of Wainwright's rank and years, and is a reward for his exceptional ability and his services during the Spanish war. He was executive officer of the Maine when that ship was destroyed, and after the sinking of his vessel he refused to put his foot on Cuban soil until he had an opportunity to avenge the loss of his comrades. When the war started he was placed in command of the converted cruiser Gloucester, which did such excellent service in sinking two torpedo boats which attempted to destroy some of the vessels under the immediate command of Admiral Schley. He is now on duty at the academy in a subordinate position.

It is intimated the relieving of Admiral McNair is due to the quarrel that officer had with Representative Latimer of South Carolina over the expulsion of a cadet appointed by the Southerner. It is denied at the Navy department that this misunderstanding has anything whatever to do with deposing McNair, and it is said the only cause is the Admiral's ill health.

Hanna Entertains for President.

President and Mrs. McKinley and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. Twing Brooks of Pittsburg, were entertained at dinner tonight by Senator and Mrs. Hanna. Senator and Mrs. Elkins were the only additional guests at the dinner, but when the repast was over Mrs. Hanna, following the example of Mrs. Hobart, invited a number of personal friends of the President and Mrs. McKinley.

The evening was spent in a delightfully informal manner. Many of the Senators and Representatives called to pay their respects to the Chief Executive and his wife and topics of general interest were discussed. Mrs. McKinley, during her long residence here as the wife of a Representative, made many friends whom she can not now invite to the White House, and it is one of her greatest pleasures to have these ladies present at an informal gathering, where she can converse freely with them.

Mrs. Hobart always gave an entertainment two or three times during the season solely for the purpose of inviting the unofficial friends of the President and his wife.

Members of the administration say the President did not inspire the dispatch of Senator Deboe urging Governor Taylor of Kentucky to accept the compromise. On the contrary, it is said the President and his Cabinet are in entire sympathy with Governor Taylor and hope he will be protected in his rights, either by the State or federal courts.

Shows the Fighting Force of Country.

As a result of its inquiries the War department has ascertained there are 10,000,000 young men in this country who are on account of age and physical condition eligible to military duty. Of this possible force 103,339 are of the organized militia. The distribution as to States is as follows:

Alabama	2,322	Colorado	1,142
California	3,304	Delaware	466
Connecticut	2,294	Georgia	3,963
Florida	1,258	Illinois	7,022
Idaho	572	Iowa	1,873
Indiana	873	Kentucky	1,769
Kansas	1,180	Maine	1,208
Louisiana	1,476	Massachusetts	5,165
Maryland	1,802	Minnesota	2,480
Michigan	2,808	Missouri	2,448
Mississippi	1,330	Nebraska	1,071
Montana	69	New Hampshire	1,421
Nevada	153	New York	14,260
New Jersey	3,760	North Dakota	676
North Carolina	1,658	Oregon	1,053
Ohio	4,481	Rhode Island	1,014
Pennsylvania	10,036	South Dakota	101
South Carolina	3,028	Texas	3,248
Tennessee	1,483	Vermont	711
Utah	224	Washington	807
Virginia	1,663	Wisconsin	2,886
West Virginia	585	Alaska	169
Wyoming	348	New Mexico	403
Arizona	398	Dist. of Columbia	1,279
Oklahoma	508		
Arkansas	1,982	Total	106,339

The number of men available for military duty, unorganized, is 10,343,152.

Secretary and Mrs. Gage were entertained at dinner this evening by Representative and Mrs. Fowler. Other guests were Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Carter, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradford, and Representative and Mrs. Payne.

American Merchants Win in Nicaragua.

American merchants at Bluefields have won their case against the Nicaraguan government, as the courts of that country have decided these merchants will not be compelled to pay double duties on merchandise imported by them. It will be remembered that during a revolution in Nicaragua the insurgents captured the City of Bluefields, and while they were in possession of that city collected duties from American citizens on goods imported by them.

When the recognized government regained possession of that city it insisted on being paid the regular import duties on the goods imported while the rebels were in possession of the city. The Americans objected to this, and the State department took a hand in the matter, with a view to protecting the American interests. After the exchange of a number of communications between Washington and Managua it was agreed to place the amount of the duties in the hands of the British Consul at Bluefields, to be held by him until the matter had been adjudicated by the courts.

Advices have reached the State department that the Judicial department of the government of Nicaragua has decided the merchants will not be compelled to pay the duties again, and the money held by the British Consul will be returned to them. When the Americans paid the duties to the rebels there was no official of the recognized government in Bluefields. The rebels threatened to confiscate the property of the Americans unless the duty was paid to them. This the Americans did, and as the case has been decided the government is that much out of pocket.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven entertained a company of young people informally this evening in honor of John Drew. Among the guests were Miss Rose Wallich, Miss Horstman, Miss Boardman, and Max Muller.

Dr. Wines to Make Tour of Western Cities.

Dr. Wines, assistant director of the census, will leave here on Monday for a tour of the South and West for the purpose of instructing census supervisors as to the best method of performing the work of enumeration. Although Supervisor Gilbert of Chicago has been here and consulted with Dr. Wines and the supervisors of the large cities in regard to this feature of the work, the assistant director will visit Chicago. The first stop Dr. Wines makes will be at Atlanta. From there he will go to Nashville, Birmingham, New Orleans, Texarkana, Carthage, Kansas City, Detroit, and Cincinnati, in the order named. He will spend two or three days at each place. After the completion of this trip Dr. Wines proposes to visit the larger cities of the Pacific coast.

Former Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts has been offered a place on the new Philippine commission and is considering it. Should he accept, it would leave one vacancy only, as Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester have been practically decided on, and there will be but five members including the chairman, Judge Taft.

Decrease in Exports of Butter from Canada.

Growth in the exports of Canadian butter to Great Britain is attracting general attention. In 1897 the average exports of butter from Canada to the English market were 392,000 pounds per month; in 1898 the average was 616,000 pounds per month. In August, 1899, the tremendous total was recorded of 1,624,000 pounds, or 52,387 pounds of butter per day. The butter is prepared especially for export, brings a high price, and the demand for it seems almost unlimited. The Minister of Agriculture has been especially active in promoting the sales of Canadian butter and cheese throughout Great Britain. The results of two years' work show possibilities that are worthy the earnest attention of United States shippers.

Secretary Gage today appointed E. A. Schayer and George N. McMurray tea experts at Chicago. He also appointed five others who will be stationed at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Morgan Favors Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

"There is always a great hurrah when anything arises in which Great Britain and this country are greatly interested," said Senator Morgan in discussing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, "but the treaty will be ratified, and the canal will be built. I see one of the main grounds against the treaty is that in case of war the ships of the enemy could go through the canal and attack the Pacific coast. Where would our ships be all this time, running away or fighting? Why, they could pick their ground for a fight anywhere. We do not want fortifications along the canal, but with our possessions in the West Indies fortified and vessels of the navy lying off either end of the canal I don't see that this country could not protect its interests without the canal being injured in a fight."

Naval Contract Penalties Revised.

Contractors who have relations with the Navy department have lately filed so many complaints against the government for its unusual exactions on account of delays in the delivery of material the Paymaster General has revised the contract penalties. Instead of requiring the payment of 2 per cent of the contract price for a day's delay for the delivery of material, it has been decided one-fifth of 1 per cent will be exacted in those cases where the contract amount is $10,000 or less and one-tenth of 1 per cent where the amount is more than $10,000. The former exaction was found to be excessive, and wiped out all possibility of profit.

King of Italy Bestows Order on Baron Fava.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, has been decorated by the King of Italy by having the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Italy conferred upon him. This is the highest order in Italy, and its bestowal upon Baron Fava is regarded as a mark of especial favor for his services in Washington, covering a period of eighteen years. The decoration consists of a heavy ribbon which is worn from shoulder to hip with a large plaque bearing a crown on the breast and a heavy jeweled cross at the hip.

LAST RITES FOR LAWTON.

NATION'S MARTYRED GENERAL IS BURIED IN ARLINGTON.

Thousands Throng Streets of Washington and Pay Tribute to the Dead Leader—President McKinley, with His Cabinet, High Officials, and Foreign Diplomats, Attends Simple Services at Church — Impressive Scene in Cemetery.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—All that was mortal of General Henry W. Lawton was laid to rest today in the wind-blown hills of Arlington. Seldom does any man receive such a tribute of esteem as was shown him today, a tribute similar to that paid Admiral Dewey on his victorious return.

All ranks were present at his grave, but the tribute of those known in the social and official catalogues was nothing to that of the surging masses who lined the streets to catch a glimpse of the passing pageant. Funeral services were held at the Church of the Covenant at 2 p. m. the body at least two hours before the appointed time the street was black with the masses of humanity. There was no distinction as to race or color. All the black population turned out as well as the white. Admission to the church was by card, and comparatively few of this throng were fortunate enough to gain entrance to the edifice.

Fully 3,000 troops turned out as guard of honor and escort and Connecticut avenue for blocks was lined by a solid wall of humanity, the front ranks being battalions of marine and cavalry, the red-lined coats adding picturesqueness to the scene.

Church Draped with Flags.

In the church every tribute was paid the dead hero. Immense flags draped the walls. Pillars and flags were twined with the black symbols of mourning. Over the bier hung the war worn flag of the Eighth Infantry, the banner used by Lawton in active service. The flag-draped casket was hidden by the mass of flowers. On a floral shield made of stars and stripes, which stood at the head of the bier, was the one word, "Iowa." A large white flag of immortelles bore the inscription, "From His Staff." One wreath read: "Duty Done, Rest Won"; another, "Droit et Avant"; but the number of designs showed the deep feeling of loss common in all ranks of the country.

At either end of the flower laden bier two members of General Lawton's staff stood as sentinels, immovable as graven images. Mrs. Lawton and the members of her family were among the first to arrive, and occupied seats well to the front. The President attended, accompanied by Secretaries Hay, Gage, Root, Postmaster General Smith, Attorney General Griggs, Secretaries Wilson, Hitchcock, Long, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, and Assistant Secretary Pruden, the President's double. A few women were admitted to the church, those present being mostly the wives of the higher officials.

Representatives of foreign powers paid their respects, and all the higher officers of the army who were in town. The members of the Inspector General's office turned out to a man, testifying their fondness for their old comrade. When the organist began the doors of the church were thrown open and the general public admitted to the fullest capacity of the edifice. Through some misunderstanding crowds of women vainly sought admission.

Simple Service in Church.

The service was participated in by the Rev. Dr. Teunis Hamlin, pastor of the church, Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, and the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College. The ceremony was of the simplest. Dr. Stryker delivered the sermon, reviewing the career of General Lawton and holding it up as an example of the truest patriotism, a man personifying the best American conditions of manliness. The speaker touched on the sorrows of the wife and the four children, the daughters, who will ever be the wards of the people, and the son, whose best possession will always be the possession of his father's sword. Missouri rocked his cradle, Iowa trained his Western spirit, and Indiana yielded him to his own country. In closing the speaker said:

"At last his native land receives to her bosom all of him that could die; she adds his fame to her brow, his memory to her heart."

The speaker predicted in future years the people of the country where he fell would raise a statue to him on that fatal spot in immutable bronze, where they will pay their respects and say: "He was American, but he is also ours; we made him a martyr of our unbelief, but he has forgiven us."

The sermon was followed by prayer by Dr. Hamlin. While the strains of Chopin's funeral march filled the air soldiers carried the numerous floral pieces through the chancel door, and the escort formed and conveyed the casket to the caisson in waiting.

Behind this stood the horse, draped in black, with the boots turned backward in the stirrups. The carriage containing the honorary pallbearers was next in line. They were Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, representing the navy; Major Generals Miles, Brooke, and Shafter, representing the army; Brigadier General Breckinridge, representing the corps to which General Lawton belonged; Senators Hawley and Sewell, representing the Senate; former Governor Hull of Iowa; Colonel Steele and J. M. Robinson of Indiana, representing the House of Representatives; General J. M. Wilson, representing the Loyal Legion; Colonel Farnsworth, representing the Grand Army of the Republic; Colonel Creighton Webb, U. S. V., representing the officers on General Lawton's staff during the Santiago campaign; Colonel M. E. Urell, representing the veterans of the Spanish war and the District National Guard.

Then came the carriages for the widow and for the higher officials. As the cortége formed battalion after battalion fell in line, and the whole formed a splendid pageant. The mass of humanity which had formed all along the line of march was rewarded for the hours of patient waiting. There was little diminution in the thickness of this human wall through all the miles between the city and Arlington.

It took two hours for the cortége to reach the nation's cemetery. At the aqueduct bridge, which is about half way, minute guns were fired from the President's yacht, and at Fort Myer, which is just outside the cemetery, a salute was again fired by the minute guns.

Impressive Scene at Grave.

At Arlington the burial services were singularly simple but impressive. There were only the reading of the prayers, the firing of the minute guns, and the sounding of the taps, but historic Arlington Cemetery has never been the scene of a more impressive ceremony. The public, not being admitted to the church, assembled in this vast city of the dead and waited patiently the arrival of the procession. Not a few prolonged their vigil for more than four hours, the escort not arriving until after 5 o'clock.

Ropes were stretched in a wide circle, giving space inside for the relatives, clergy, and officials. Mrs. Lawton and family stood at the head of the grave. President McKinley, the members of his Cabinet, and commanding officers stood in line to the left. At the right the space was filled in by the floral tributes which had been brought from the church.

As the caisson stopped in front of the prepared grave the acting pallbearers, who were all soldiers, and the white-clad gravediggers with effort lifted the heavy casket and lowered it into the grave. While this solemn office was being performed the Third Cavalry band played "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and so impressive was the whole scene that many a tear was furtively wiped away even from bronzed cheeks. Following the caisson was the riderless horse of the General, while at the head of the grave the four soldiers who had been in Lawton's command held a place of honor, the flagbearer still carrying the old, worn banner of his regiment. The chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, and the Rev. Dr. Stryker each took part in the simple service of prayer.

Sounds Taps Over Grave.

The soldiers formed around and fired three volleys across the grave. The populace took advantage of this opportunity to press in closer. The bugler who had filled this position for the General while in the field stepped forward and sounded "taps," the last courtesy paid to the soldier dead.

Relatives and friends took one last lingering look, the troop filed solemnly away, and the President and military dignitaries sought their homes.

WRITES OF LESSONS FROM WAR.

Lieutenant Comander Peters Tells How Foreign Navies Are Developing Since Spanish-American Battles.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The Naval Annual, just issued from the Office of Naval Intelligence, is of exceptional interest and breadth of scope. The leading feature is an article entitled "Recent Tendencies of Foreign Naval Development and the Effect Thereon of the Recent War with Spain," by Lieutenant Commander George H. Peters.

Beginning with the marked effort now being made by the important maritime powers to increase their naval strength, the article points out that one result of the Spanish war was to demonstrate beyond further argument that battleships constitute the real fighting strength of a navy.

Armored coast defense vessels have been practically ignored in new construction. Another war lesson was that the big guns on board ship are secondary hereafter, and dependence must be placed upon a primary battery of rapid-fire guns of modern caliber. Above water torpedo tubes have been abandoned, and while some underwater tubes are retained, the tendency is toward clearing a battleship completely of these devices.

Armor must be widely distributed and not restricted to the water line and gun positions. The effort to abolish wood and combustibles from naval vessels is universal. Canvas boats are to be tested. Tremendous efforts are making in foreign navies to improve gun practice.

Foreign opinion criticises American gun pointers as showing much room for improvement, based on their performance at Manila and Santiago.

GIVES MEDALS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Michigan Society Sons of the American Revolution Honors Spanish War Soldiers.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9.—Michigan descendants of revolutionary sires who are veterans of the Spanish-American war were honored tonight at the annual dinner of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution by being presented with gold badges, as directed by the national society. The occasion was made more notable by the participation of Admiral John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas during the war.

The banquet tables were arranged in the form of a hollow square. In the center were placed the medals and diplomas given the volunteer soldiers and sailors. As their names were called each sailor stepped up to General R. A. Alger, who pinned the medals to their breasts.

Brigadier General Duffield responded in behalf of the recipients. Admiral Philip made a short address in which he spoke of the bravery and efficiency of the volunteer naval forces. On suggestion of General Alger a silent toast was drunk to the memory of Major General Henry W. Lawton.

FINANCE NORTH SIDE "L."

DIRECTORS FINISH DETAILS OF PLAN TO DISPOSE OF BONDS.

Offered to Columbia Construction Shareholders at 99, Banks Agreeing to Take All That Are Left — Stock Available for Distribution, and, After $1,000,000 Preferred and as Much Common Is Given to Blair & Co., Rest Will Be Divided.

The final details of the long task of financing the Northwestern Elevated railroad have been settled. The plan is embodied in a circular offering the issue of $5,000,000 of bonds authorized on Dec. 29 to holders of the stock of the Columbia Construction company at 99 per cent of the par value of the bonds. Each holder of ten shares of stock of the Construction company is entitled to subscribe for one $1,000 bond.

In case the holders of Columbia Construction stock should not avail themselves of the offer it has been agreed by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and Blair & Co. of New York, who made a loan on the property in December, 1898, to subscribe for the issue. The portion that is not subscribed for by the stockholders will be purchased by the bank and Blair & Co. at the figure offered to holders of the stock.

The offer is made to stockholders of record Feb. 15. In addition to their first subscription stockholders may subscribe for additional bonds, to be allotted at the pleasure of the company.

Text of the Circular.

The circular letter to stockholders is as follows:

The directors of the Northwestern Elevated railroad company, in disposing of the first mortgage bonds of the said railroad company to the amount of $5,000,000, par value, said bonds being dated Feb. 1, 1900, have determined to offer said bonds to the stockholders of record of the Columbia Construction company as of Feb. 15, 1900, at and for the price of 99 per cent of the par value of said bonds and accrued interest to Feb. 21, 1900; each stockholder of record Feb. 15 to have the right to subscribe for said first mortgage bonds to the par value of the stock owned by him. Said bonds being in the denomination of $1,000 each, stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for one bond for every ten shares of stock owned by them.

All subscriptions must be made and delivered to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank on or before Feb. 21, 1900.

Stockholders may subscribe for additional bonds to be allotted at the pleasure of the company out of any bonds that may not be subscribed for under the above offer.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., and Messrs. Blair & Co., of New York have agreed to take all bonds not subscribed for by the stockholders of the Construction company.

The notes of the company, issued under the agreement of pledge dated Jan. 2, 1899, also have been called for payment March 1. Stockholders of the Columbia Construction company holding the notes and subscribing for the bonds may present their notes at the time the bonds subscribed are to be paid for, when the notes will be paid or will be received in payment on account of bond subscription.

Road to Be Done on May 31.

The date fixed with the city for the completion of the Northwestern Elevated structure is May 31. The main structure is finished practically, but there are a number of details to complete, in order that the road may be opened to general traffic. Some ties have still to be laid at the northern terminus, and terminal yards will be built for the cars. The substructures of the stations are in place, but the superstructures have to be built yet.

The company is delayed in completing the road by the difficulty in getting orders for iron and steel materials filled. The cold weather recently also delayed the construction.

The placing of the $5,000,000 issue of bonds makes the stock of the Northwestern Elevated road available for distribution among holders of Columbia Construction stock. The new mortgage bonds will take the place of those put out under the mortgage of August, 1894, which are pledged now to secure the $4,500,000 loan made by the Blair syndicate in December, 1898. The proceeds of the new issue will pay off the Blair loan, and that will enable the company to issue the stock.

Distribution of the Stock.

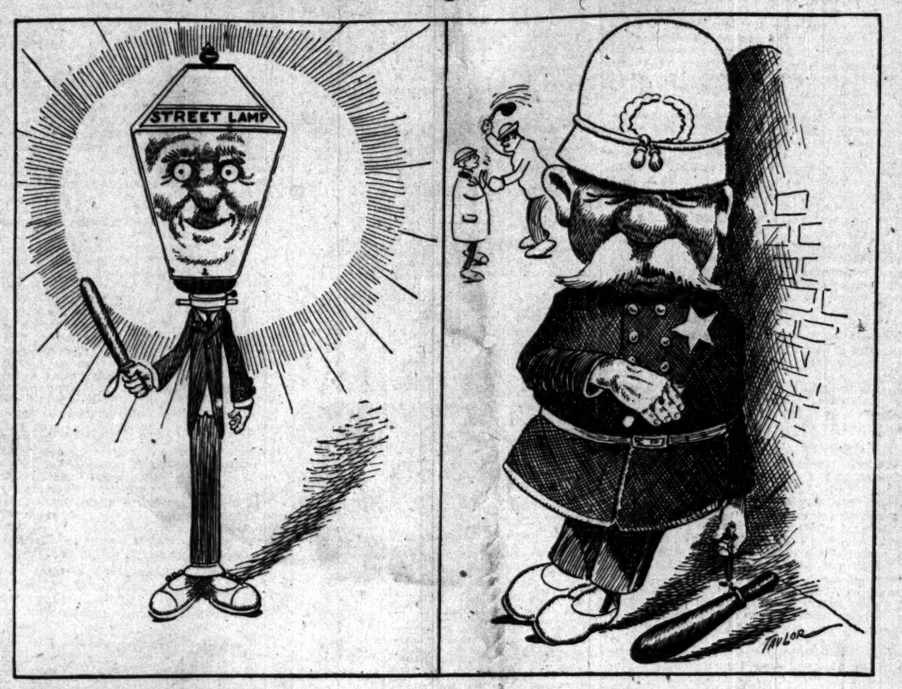
The Blair loan was made payable in eighteen months or less from the date of issue. The share capital of the Northwestern road is $5,000,000 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred and $5,000,000 common. Of this capitalization $1,000,000 preferred and a like amount of common will be given to Blair & Co. for making the loan, leaving $4,000,000 of each to be divided among holders of $4,266,600 of Columbian Construction stock.

IS WIDOW OF W. H. DOUGLAS.

Rosalie D. Decided by Judge Batten to Have Claim on the Estate—An Appeal Taken.

In the Probate Court yesterday Judge Batten decided that Mrs. Rosalie D. Douglas was the widow of William Henry Douglas, and as such entitled to a share in his estate. Mr. Douglas was a grain commission man and left an estate of $30,000, with no will. He died June 24 last at his residence, 4954 Washington avenue. Some years ago he and his first wife were divorced. It was stated in evidence that the widow first met Mr. Douglas in 1896, when she was employed by his as a stenographer. An appeal was taken from Judge Batten's decision by Emily M. Douglas, daughter of the first wife.

ONE STREET LIGHT EQUALS ONE POLICEMAN.



"We never sleep." "We are but human."

LIVELY TIME IN THE HOUSE.

Southern Member Causes a Stir When He Is Denied Recognition by Chairman Hepburn.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—There was a scene at the night session of the House tonight which momentarily recalled the exciting days of the Fifty-first Congress. An irate member rushed down the main aisle swinging his arms and shouting for recognition, while half the Democratic members were on their feet execrating the occupant of the chair for what they termed his arbitrary course, and from several places in the hall came loud hisses.

Last Friday night Mr. Talbert [Dem., S. C.] blocked private pension legislation because there was no quorum present, and threatened to continue to do so at every subsequent Friday night session unless a quorum were present.

His warning had its effect, as there was an unusually large attendance when the House was called to order at 8 o'clock tonight. Speaker Henderson was in the chair, and the galleries, usually empty at night sessions, were crowded in anticipation of a lively time.

Mr. Talbert made good his threat as soon as the motion was made to go into committee of the whole, but the roll call showed the presence of a score or more of members in excess of a quorum.

Mr. Hepburn [Rep., Ia.] was called to preside over the committee of the whole, and the clerk read the first bill. Mr. Talbert arose leisurely while the bill was being put through the legislative stages, but when he addressed the chair he was completely ignored. Another bill was read, engrossed, read a third time, and passed all in the space of a minute, with Mr. Talbert still clamoring for recognition. A third bill was passed in the same way.

By this time the whole Democratic side was aroused, and a dozen members were on their feet.

Mr. Talbert started down the main aisle shouting, "Mr. Chairman!" "Mr. Chairman!" and he had reached the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum before the chairman recognized him.

Democrats all about were also shouting their disapproval. The Republicans seemed to be enjoying the storm.

Mr. Talbert rapidly cooled down after he had been recognized, and explained in a brief speech that the presence of a quorum had completely vindicated his position. He had no feeling against the men who served in the civil war, but he was opposed to unconstitutional methods.

Thirty-five pension bills were favorably acted on.

INDIANA MOURNS THOMPSON.

Flags of Terre Haute at Half Mast—Preparations for Funeral Monday Being Made.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—All flags on public buildings were lowered to half mast today in respect for the death of Colonel R. W. Thompson.

The funeral services will be held from the family residence next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock under the auspices of Terre Haute Masonic Lodge, of which Thompson was a member for a long time previous to his death. Colonel Thompson was for many years a member of the old Asbury Church, which was succeeded by the First Methodist Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Tillotson is the pastor, and he will, in all probability, have charge of the exercises.

As to whether or not the body will lie in state has not been fully determined. There will be a public meeting of the bar Monday morning, at which John G. Williams of Indianapolis probably will preside. A meeting of the local bar was held this afternoon.

Mayor Steeg has called a special meeting of the Council to take action on Colonel Thompson's death. All business houses have been asked to close during the hours of the funeral, and in all probability there will be but few open Monday afternoon, when the body of the aged statesman is laid to rest.

OLD INJURIES CAUSE DEATH.

George L. Beetle Passes Away from Effects of Wounds Sustained Ten Years Ago.

Colonel George L. Beetle died at his residence, 15 Stanley terrace, on Thursday evening from the effects of injuries sustained in a railroad accident ten years ago. Colonel Beetle was injured internally and never fully recovered, although he was able to conduct his business and at times appeared to be in good health.

Colonel Beetle was an old-time telegraph operator. He was born in Edgartown, Mass., in 1832, and in 1847 entered the service of the Erie and Michigan Telegraph company. A few years later he became an operator and then manager of the Milwaukee office of the Western Union. In 1857 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he was identified with the Wisconsin, Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph company. In 1861 he was appointed joint agent of the Chicago and Northwestern and the St. Paul roads at Janesville. He came to Chicago in 1871, and since 1874 he has been connected with the Western Electric company.

He left a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Bowes and Miss Beetle.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon. Interment will be at Janesville.

MRS. LEMOYNE'S DEBUT AS STAR

Leads Production of "The Greatest Thing in the World" and Scores Success.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne made her stellar début tonight in this city in the initial production of "The Greatest Thing in the World." She was formerly a society woman of New Haven and has a host of friends here. The production was well received and won much appreciative criticism.

"The Greatest Thing in the World" is by Harriet Ford and Beatrice De Mille. It is a comedy-drama of modern metropolitan society life—clean, wholesome, interesting, and decidedly American in tone and sentiment. In the opinion of competent judges who saw it tonight and at the final rehearsal this morning it ought to succeed. It is well drawn, the dialogue is clever, and the action well sustained. There are slow stretches that need to be shortened and enlivened, particularly the all too somber and lagging ballroom scene of the first act. The work of Katherine Grey and Henry Jewett in this act was worthy of special praise.

PLAN TO PROMOTE TEACHERS.

President Harris Suggests They Be Drawn from an Eligible List, According to Their Standing.

President Harris of the Board of Education yesterday suggested as a means for the promotion of teachers in the public schools that an eligible list for teachers might be created and teachers drawn according to their standing. He would not discuss the question of "pulls."

Superintendent Andrews said the plan would be open to objections, but it would be better than the present system.

Lincoln's birthday will not be a holiday. President Harris says the failure of the Board of Education to pass an order closing the schools on that day is decisive.

McKinley Honored in England.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—President McKinley has been notified of his election as an honorary member of Columbia Lodge of Master Masons of London, England.

CRISIS IN LABOR WAR AT NOON.

General Strike Expected When 3,500 Men Demand a Half Holiday.

CHECK TO ALL BUILDING.

Both Employes and Contractors Declare They Will Not Give In.

CLASHING RULES THE CAUSE.

The crisis in the present labor troubles will be reached at noon today, and if both contractors and laboring men act in accordance with the rules of their organizations all but three or four hundred of the workingmen engaged in the building trades will be idle. In all 3,500 men will be affected, and this number added to the total number now out will make a total of 7,000 men who have quit work during the week. The number will include members of every union in Chicago except the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons', who do not demand a half holiday on Saturday during the winter.

Contradictory rules will force the crisis. The contractors have declared that all laboring men must work eight hours a day, while the men demand a half holiday on Saturday. Both employers and employés say that their rules will be enforced. That means a clash that will tie up practically all the buildings in Chicago.

Laboring Men to Stand Firm.

At the meeting of the Building Trades Council last night it was decided to order all the members of the various trades to take their half-holiday as usual today. The business agents of the various associations will see that the lines of action laid down by the council are followed. There will be no general strike ordered.

Only 300 workingmen in Chicago will remain at work if the contractors enforce their rules. These men are bricklayers and stonemasons, and even they may become involved in the general strike and lockout. President George Gubbins of the union said last night:

"My men have not demanded a half-holiday during the winter, and consequently will not be affected by the orders of the contractors to work a full day. If the men belonging to other unions take their half-holiday and are told by their bosses that they need not return to work on Monday my men will quit at the same time and will stay out until the other men are taken back."

Members of the Building Trades Council still pretend to view the situation from an optimistic standpoint, and declare that the contractors will not enforce their rules today. The contractors, however, declare that with possibly a few exceptions every contractor in the city will stand by the associations.

Ultimatum Is Ignored.

No notice of the contractors' ultimatum was taken by the Building Trades council last night. An unsuccessful attempt was made to have a vote taken on the Madden agreement, but the spirit of the majority of the delegates was so bitterly opposed to anything that savored of a weakening on the part of the unions that it was defeated by an almost unanimous vote.

In order that work might be provided for idle men during the continuation of the labor war the Building Trades council last night adopted a resolution favoring the immediate adoption of plans for the erection of a new labor temple. Peter Greene of the Steamfitters' union was appointed custodian of a fund for that purpose, and subscriptions will be solicited from philanthropists and business men.

Planning to Get More Men.

Preparations are being made by the contractors to carry on the war against the labor unions with renewed energy after Monday. All the contractors believe that every workingman in Chicago will be out of work by tonight, and already the question of filling their places is being debated. According to some of the contractors the members of unions will disregard the orders of the business agents and continue to work for the contractors. If enough men cannot be secured from this source the contractors will seek workingmen from other parts of the country. Up to Monday, the day that the labor war was inaugurated, there were but 7,000 members of the Building Trades council at work. After April 1, however, at least 50,000 men will be needed for the building work in the city.

It is probable that before the troubles are settled the men now employed in the building material trades will be involved, as they already have taken a part in the present troubles. There are 35,000 members of the various building material trades unions in the city, and if these are affected the total number of men forced out of work will reach 85,000.

Stop Work on Buildings.

With the assistance of the building material trades unions the Building Trades members were able to tie up the work on several buildings where non-union men were employed during the day. At the building at 5800-14 Prairie avenue, where the contracting firm, Weber & Schulz, was employing non-union men, work was abandoned as the members of the woodworkers' unions threatened to strike if material was furnished to the contractors. Two other buildings were tied up by similar threats by the woodworkers. The contractors declare that the stand taken by the members of the building material trades will not affect materially the success of their fight as they expected it.

No further strikes or lockouts were reported during the day either by contractors or laboring men. The new rules are being enforced by nearly all of the contractors.

The usual meetings of the contractors' committees were held, but no business of importance was transacted. The contractors say the movement has been much strengthened by the stand taken by the Real Estate board, and that they now feel that the property-owners are with them.

Leiter Factory to Go East.

Joseph Leiter has decided that on account of the labor troubles it will be impracticable to build his new automobile factory in this city and the plant whose operation will give employment to 3,000 men will be built in New Jersey. Mr. Leiter declared that, although the difference in freight rates would make it to his advantage to locate his factory here, the labor situation would more than offset this advantage. According to Mr. Leiter several other Chicago business men are building factories in the East to avoid the labor troubles prevalent in Chicago

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

ACTUAL OUTPUT CONTINUES TO SURPASS THAT OF ANY YEAR.

New Orders Are Not Correspondingly Large, However, but Prices Do Not Decline—Condition of the Various Industries of the Country and Clearings of the Week in the Leading Cities of the United States and Canada—Movement of the Cereals.

New York, Feb. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

The industries are still surpassing in actual output the work of any previous year. Their new business is not correspondingly large, nor could such orders be accepted by most industries if offered, but enough are coming to prevent stoppage of works or much decline in prices.

In woolen goods new business of remarkable volume sustains a marked advance in prices, and in other lines of importance, as in machinery, orders indicate a surprising foreign demand.

Meanwhile, though encouraged by the abundance and ease of money, speculation does not in any direction as yet promise to do mischief. There is much of the speculative spirit abroad, but also more caution than is usually shown after a year of exceptional prosperity. Perhaps the war in Africa, with its possibilities of daily surprise, is in that respect productive of good.

Cotton followed its rise from 8 cents to 8¼ cents last week by a further rise to 8.56 cents, with growing belief that the crop will prove short enough and the consumption large enough to give holders quite their own way. The decrease of receipts in January was 253,000 bales, or 20 per cent, but in December the decrease was more than 30 per cent. The exports in January were smaller than last year by 370,000 bales, over 40 per cent, and Ellison's report of 6,956,000 bales in European mill stocks on Jan. 31, with visible stocks of American cotton 3,386,752 bales on Feb. 1, show that a good part of the year's needs is already provided for. But it is reasoned that if visible and invisible stocks should be reduced below 1,800,000 bales at the end of the year, as they were in 1897, prices would range between 7 cents and 8¼ cents, as in that year they did from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, with a great crop coming.

The manufacturers here have already been somewhat embarrassed by the comparatively narrow demands since prices of goods were materially advanced, but the rise this week has started further advance in some grades and may ultimately lessen consumption to some extent.

No change of consequence yet appears in prices of wool, though the demand from spinners is limited, and it is perceived that they had previously supplied themselves quite fully for the heavyweight season, for which they have taken large orders. It is thought by some that enforced sales of the sign wool, which was withdrawn from the London sale in January in order to prevent a greater decline, may hereafter affect this market.

The weekly output of pig iron Feb. 1 was 238,014 tons, but stocks unsold rose 20,890 tons in January, indicating a consumption slightly smaller than the output when the month began. As the consuming works were naturally stopped about the holidays more than the furnaces, the figures prove little, but Bessemer and gray forge at Pittsburg have not changed in price during the last week, and slightly lower offers of pig by Southern and other new furnaces at Chicago and Eastern markets have had little affect.

It is more significant that the decline of prices for some weeks in bars, plates, and sheets has been checked. Large orders have been taken for these and other products, indicating that the works in need of business may have obtained enough for a time.

Though prices of hemlock sole have been reduced half a cent, and of split and some upper leathers, the boot and shoe manufacture are not yet inclined to buy largely, as they are getting but a small part of the contracts they need at this season. Jobbers still hold back as far as they can, and the slow yielding in hides at Chicago increases expectation that leather may further decline. But though buying is small the works are producing and delivering more than ever before. Last year the deliveries from Boston were 24 per cent larger than in 1899, but this year three times as they have been 29 per cent larger than last year.

Failures for the week were 245 in the United States, against 217 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 35 last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The strength of staples, and particularly those of agricultural origin, is the leading feature of this week as last. In general trade weather conditions have not favored a large distribution, but comparisons with a year ago are still quite favorable.

Enlarged speculation is reflected in increased clearings and comparisons with last year are again encouraging, while gains over years previous to 1898 are marked.

In strength of demand and size of advance cotton still is easily first. Although the crop movement has noticeably enlarged, so active has been the demand from foreign spinners that fully three-eighths cent advance is shown. The strength of the new product naturally affects manufactured goods, which are firm and in good demand from jobbers. Recent rains have increased the supply of water, and New England mills are now running to their fullest capacity. Southern mills have 1,143,344 spindles, or one-sixth of the South's total cotton production this season.

Corn is higher, partly in sympathy with wheat, but also on reports of damage to the Argentine crop by heat.

Provisions have been quite strong throughout the week and active demand is responsible for higher prices of pork and lard in the face of larger receipts of hogs at primary markets.

The strength of the raw sugar position has been further increased this week by bullish reports from European beet markets, and the expectation that receipts of cane sugars are apt to be light in the future. Refined grades have been strong, partly owing to the strength of raws and partly to the shutting down of a number of refineries.

Coffee steadily advances, the result of continued small crop reports from Brazil and of good consumptive demand here.

Hides and leather are firmly maintained, though reports from the boot and shoe trade of current business are not good. Fine grades of wool are quiet, but there is still an urgent demand for medium grades, and quarter-bloods sell better, considerable imported wools having changed hands in Eastern markets. Reports from the wool trade continue favorable to a high degree, and firm or higher prices are regarded as a certainty for the future.

Unfavorable weather has affected distribution in most sections this week, but mail orders have been of fair size and the spring trade outlook continues unimpaired.

Iron prices vary with the market reporting, but no widespread weakness is yet noted. Some concessions, notably by a prominent Southern furnace, are reported at Birmingham. Some export business is reported done at a shading by an Eastern furnace. Strength of quotations, in fact, grows as the interior is approached, the most firmness being noted at Chicago. For further reaction in Southern pig prices is expected, to develop a good export demand, the margin of price differences now being small.

A further gain in blast furnace capacity is noted, current production is now little below 16,000,000 yearly, and some increase of stocks is shown.

Considerable business could be done at the West Lumber rails at a concession of $1 per ton, but the active buying of old rails is taken to mean that no weakening will occur. Steel plates have again lost the strength displayed some weeks since.

Copper is steady and tin is again higher on a speculative advance in London.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregated 3,902,857 bushels, against 2,924,597 bushels last week, 5,580,500 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,419,504 bushels in 1898, 2,051,345 bushels in 1897, and 2,718,301 bushels in 1896.

Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 123,012,322 bushels, against 256,586,150 bushels last year and 153,649,537 bushels in 1897-'98.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,450,-000 bushels, against 3,598,962 bushels last week, 3,985,622 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,508,012 bushels in 1898, 4,169,274 bushels in 1897 and 3,145,344 bushels in 1896. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 132,686,774 bushels, against 103,279,276 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 105,506,671 bushels in 1897-'98.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 231, as compared with 171 last week, 193 in this week a year ago, 278 in 1898, 201 in 1897, and 331 in 1896.

Canadian failures for the week number 25, as compared with 31 last week, 33 in this week a year ago, 51 in 1898, 54 in 1897, and 70 in 1896.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Irregularity prevailed in the movement of quotations during the last week, though the stock market was on the whole strong and inclined to advance up to Friday, when a reaction set in.

Easy conditions continue in the money market, although this is shown more by the volume of offerings of funds than by any further relaxation in actual rates. Many lenders consider that with the large demands for accommodation by merchants and manufacturers, and with the April disbursements yet to be encountered, no further declines in rates are justified. The money market, however, had offered no obstacle to the resumption of activity in speculation, and the fact that industrial securities of good quality are accepted with freedom where they form a reasonable proportion of the collateral for loans has had considerable influence in stimulating an improvement in that portion of the general list.

The market has been decidedly more active. At the same time the trading continues to be, in the main, of a professional kind. Pools and large operators have made their presence felt by taking various portions of the list in hand and causing in some instances material advances.

On the other hand, it was noted that the same interests have from time to time taken profits in stocks which were put up when the movement began a fortnight or so back. This was particularly shown in the steel and other industrials, the tendency in which toward the close of the week was decidedly heavy on extensive realizing sales. Commission houses have been more active, but the public appetite for speculation, though decidedly better than it was, has by no means reached the proportions which it presented before the December break in the market. On the other hand, London shows a disposition to buy American stocks.

Money is easier in all the European markets, and the readiness of the foreign public to speculate seems to be finding an outlet in our stocks, with a result that on several days of the week the foreign purchases here ranged from 15,000 to 20,000 shares.

Clearings of the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at principal cities of the United States and Canada for the week ended Feb. 9 with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per cent Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,140,970,617		4.0
Chicago	133,870,660	11.9	
Boston	132,208,011		10.1
Philadelphia	98,156,196		3.1
St. Louis	30,094,000	8.6	
Pittsburg	29,057,281		9.0
Baltimore	20,691,962		
San Francisco	17,195,052	4.7	
Cincinnati	16,128,450	18.9	
Kansas City	13,731,262	20.8	
Minneapolis	9,410,982	4.0	
Detroit	7,610,523		3.9
Cleveland	10,552,551	12.2	
Louisville	7,611,531	45.7	
Providence	6,671,800	9.1	
Milwaukee	6,022,963		
St. Paul	4,258,708		6.8
Buffalo	4,858,078		1.2
Omaha	6,844,338		15.3
Indianapolis	3,913,888	14.7	
Columbus, O.	4,732,500		12.6
Savannah	4,267,552	121.2	
Denver	4,207,122	67.5	
Hartford	2,870,057	1.7	
Richmond	5,179,000		1.0
Memphis	3,156,645	53.1	
Washington	3,008,308	16.2	
Peoria	2,912,000	2.2	
Rochester	2,909,481	52.6	
New Haven	1,815,154		10.2
Worcester	1,810,000		14.0
Atlanta	2,290,318	37.1	
Salt Lake City	1,795,607		
Springfield, Mass	1,771,000	1.2	
Fort Worth	1,045,985		21.9
Portland, Me	1,058,483		38.5
Portland, Ore	3,755,097	2.2	
St. Joseph	3,755,130	47.0	
Los Angeles	2,180,635	28.7	
Norfolk	1,218,209	70.9	
Syracuse	1,018,209		
Des Moines	1,330,782	8.1	
Nashville	3,139,128	31.7	
Wilmington, Del	979,000	24.0	
Fall River	1,004,731		1.9
Scranton	1,114,854	57.4	
Grand Rapids	1,114,854	22.8	
Augusta, Ga	1,174,288	82.4	
Lowell	1,173,322		31.3
Dayton, O	1,052,551	4.7	
Seattle	1,075,070	36.4	
Tacoma	1,033,796	31.7	
Spokane	1,033,796	8.1	
Sioux City	1,020,888	19.5	
New Bedford	1,014,855		30.8
Knoxville, Tenn	757,782	25.5	
Topeka	665,704	40.0	
Birmingham	1,000,000	83.8	
Wichita	466,672		
Binghamton	453,700	33.6	
Lexington, Ky	1,000,000		
Jacksonville, Fla	808,994	58.1	
Kalamazoo	405,400	44.1	
Akron	1,000,000	20.2	
Chattanooga	422,787	36.1	
Rockford, Ill	267,752	20.9	
Canton, O	444,000	10.7	
Springfield, O	340,533	17.2	
Fargo, N. D	384,407	17.7	
Sioux Falls, S. D	175,179	25.9	
Fremont, Neb	175,179	25.9	
Davenport	39,449		
Toledo	2,008,455	26.5	
Galveston	7,044,000	4.3	
Houston	8,008,781		
Evansville, Ind	1,441,000	47.1	
Little Rock	482,175	47.8	
Helena	520,642	25.0	
Macon	646,000	41.2	
Saginaw	309,771	17.2	
Youngstown, O	394,751		37.7
Springfield, Ill	510,989		
Total, U. S	$1,607,883,776		5.4
Totals outside N. Y.	467,913,159		.8
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 15,008,027		9.7
Toronto	12,026,337		1.7
Winnipeg	1,847,838		5.6
Halifax	1,894,175		21.6
Hamilton	1,400,000		24.3
St. John, N. B.	639,719	8.1	
Vancouver	772,720	51.6	
Victoria	1,000,000		7.4
Totals	$ 35,557,981	8.1	

FIGHT FOR FAULKNER'S BODY.

Widow and Her Brother-in-Law in a Legal Struggle—Former Now in Possession.

Mrs. Mary Faulkner, 449 West Van Buren street, widow of John Faulkner, who died recently, and John Bastian, 408 Flournoy street, her brother-in-law, are engaged in a legal struggle over Faulkner's remains. With the aid of the police Mrs. Faulkner got possession of the body, but Bastian declares he will get an injunction restraining her from disposing of it and will bury it himself.

John Faulkner died in Mexico a few weeks ago. When the news reached his relatives Bastian and Mrs. Faulkner both were determined to receive the body and for three days two undertakers waited at the depot for the train on which the remains had been shipped. Mrs. Faulkner employed Gavin & Co., Van Buren street and Center avenue, and James Bradley & Sons were employed by Bastian.

It happened that Bradley & Sons got the body and prepared it for burial. When Mrs. Faulkner learned of this she went before Justice Wallace, where she took out a writ of replevin. Constable Martin McDermott took the writ and served it on Bradley & Sons, who were to have buried the remains within a few hours. The body was taken to the residence of Mrs. Faulkner, where it now is. Mrs. Faulkner announces the funeral for tomorrow, and Captain Colleran will have detectives on hand to preserve order if necessary.

It is said the cause of the trouble is the will of the deceased in which he disposes of life insurance equally among his widow and the Bastians.

SAY CLERKS INTERRUPT DEALS.

Albert Dickinson Company's Operations on the Board of Trade, It Is Alleged, Are Injured.

The trial of the cases of William Dozier and William Moore, before Justice Dooley on Feb. 13 on a charge of larceny preferred by the Albert Dickinson company, may, it is claimed, bring out the facts that the company's operations in flaxseed on the Board of Trade in the closing month of the year were interrupted.

Information as to the firm's operations and intentions on the market leaked out of the office, it is said, and prevented the carrying out of original intentions. It is alleged a search for the "leak" brought to light other irregularities on the part of William Moore, a clerk in the Dickinson office, and his arrest followed, with that of William Dozier, a telegraph operator, who, it is alleged, was involved also.

Charles Dickinson would neither affirm nor deny yesterday the report that a conspiracy had existed.

David Rosenheim Breaks Liquor Law.

David Rosenheim, a grocer at 426 Forty-seventh street, was before Justice Quinn on the charge of selling liquor other than in wholesale quantities, without a license. He was fined $20 on the city charge and acquitted on the State charge.

DOES NOT OPPOSE CANAL.

NO PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN ST. LOUIS AGAINST THE BIG DITCH.

Popular Feeling on Any Subject Lacking in the Missouri Metropolis—A Most Deplorable State of Affairs Now Exists in That Municipality—Fight Between City and State Destroys Hostility to the Drainage Channel.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—If Chicago has nothing more to fear in its drainage canal project than the opposition of St. Louis it is to be congratulated upon the outlook. There is no public sentiment in St. Louis relative to the big ditch. This can be asserted without fear of contradiction.

That there is "public sentiment" in St. Louis on any project of public import is much to be doubted at this time. A more deplorable condition of affairs in a municipality would be difficult to imagine. The public buildings and eleemosynary institutions are in darkness because of the failure on the part of the city's municipal assembly to renew the contracts with the lighting companies or make new ones. Dirty, muddy Mississippi River water surges through the mains under the city's streets just as it has done for ten years or more previous to the opening of the new drainage canal, and repeated efforts on the part of the members of the Board of Public Improvements to have filtration or some other scheme that will clear the mud out of the water, have failed because of the lack of enterprise or public sentiment demanding the changes.

A police law which was passed by a Democratic Legislature and forced on this, a Republican city, adding $600,000 to the expense of the city for the year, and crippling every other city department, has left St. Louis in really a pitiable plight.

Now the fight between the city and the State threatens to wipe out the weak opposition which the city has offered to Chicago's drainage canal.

City Counselor Schnurmacher worked for a number of months collecting data to be used in fighting Chicago's canal in the United States courts. The appropriation for his department, little enough at best, had been exhausted, and he found himself without means to institute the proper investigations. He had decided to originate action in the District Court at Chicago, but before he could or did take any steps Attorney General Crow started for Washington, D. C., to institute proceedings in the United States Supreme Court. Then there was much scurrying about at the city hall. Schnurmacher and the city administration stood aghast.

Crow Steals City's Thunder.

Crow, a Democrat; Crow, the representative of all the opposition to the City of St. Louis; Crow, the chief counsel of an administration which had forced on St. Louis an election law more iniquitous than that which bears the name of Goebel in Kentucky; Crow, the man who had been party to the passage of a police law which forced the city to pay $800,000 per year to a Democratic police force—Crow was about to steal the city administration's thunder. Crow was about to pose as the protector of the city, and by originating an action at Washington render futile any work of the City Counselor.

There was naught to be done but follow Crow to Washington and divide honors with him in the Supreme Court. Every one knows of the result of that trip to Washington when the two men who had opposed each other up to that time tried to get together in a common cause. Every one who read of that exhibition knows Chicago has nothing to fear from St. Louis except the accidental discovery of a technicality in law which will support the position St. Louis has taken.

Residents of St. Louis know there is little but a "play to the galleries"—a seeking after political capital—in the opposition so far shown by St. Louis to the canal. There never has been public sentiment against the project.

Last week a representative of the Chicago Sanitary District came to St. Louis and spent five days conning over the files of the daily papers at the Public Library. He found nothing in them to support a contention that the people of St. Louis were opposed to the canal project. Instead, he found scores of articles setting forth the advantages of a big ship canal and suggesting that the big drainage ditch was the first step in this direction, and lowered the estimates for a deep waterway just in proportion to the number of million dollars spent on it.

In the early '80s he discovered one of the two large dailies here went into the subject of water supply pollution, and in a series of exhaustive articles demonstrated that no amount of filth poured into the Illinois River would affect the water taken from the Mississippi to supply the municipal water-works. The proposition was made most simple in these articles.

No Water from Illinois River.

The "intake tower," which draws water from the middle of the Mississippi and sends it in a tunnel to the reservoirs, is located just south of the mouths of both the Illinois and Missouri Rivers. Scientists were consulted. Old river men, born and raised on the currents of the three streams, were interviewed. Practical tests were made with floats and sinkers. The inevitable conclusion was reached that not a pint of water from the Illinois River sweeps toward the Missouri shore far enough to come anywhere near the intake tower. The water entering the tower comes entirely from the Missouri River.

This was in the early 80's, and conditions have not changed. Once since that time one of the big dailies sent a staff correspondent to Chicago, and after he had written a history of the canal project and interviewed scores of people along the Illinois River, the matter was dropped because of a lack of interest on the part of the public in it.

At Joliet he established the fact the Illinois and Michigan Canal water created an offensive odor. He suppressed the fact the longest lived resident of Joliet were the lock keepers on that canal, and that the death rate in Joliet was lower than in many other cities of its size supposed to be situated much more advantageously.

At Peoria and Pekin it was found neither city secured its water supply from the Illinois River, and interest there was solely in a deep water project. There the discovery was made that the great mass of filth emptied into the Illinois from the distilleries closed the mouths of citizens on the matter of water pollution. Only a personal inspection of conditions there make the facts appear plausible.

At Peoria a sewer twelve feet in diameter belches the distillery filth into the river. There it sinks to the bottom and is carried away only at the next rise of the river. Every few weeks one of these masses lodges against the piers of the Pekin bridge ten miles below Peoria. Then the Mayor of Pekin notifies the whisky trust headquarters and men and dynamite are sent to break up the "islands" and allow them to pass between the bridge piers to the lower river.

But it may be asked why the Pekin does not protest against this condition of affairs. The answer is an easy one. Pekin has a dozen or more distilleries and is doing the same Peoria does. Only last year one of these masses of filth lodged hard against the wagon bridge at Havana, forty miles below Pekin, and it was the Pekin distillers who sent men and dynamite to dispose of the mass. It is a realization of these conditions and the glaring inconsistency in opposing the canal project on sanitary grounds in view of them that makes the St. Louis public lukewarm in support of the opposition to the canal.

St. Louis Has Its Own Troubles.

Then, too, St. Louis has troubles of its own. They are, perhaps, of more serious import than those confronting any other city in the country. The greatest trouble lies in the restrictions of a city charter which prevent the raising of sufficient revenue to conduct the city's business. This charter hangs round the city like swaddling clothes binding the feet of a giant. Yet repeated efforts to amend or alter it have been defeated by the people at the polls. An ultra-conservative foreign element has vetoed every progressive movement inaugurated. Public men are united on no project. There is no form of united public sentiment. As soon as any project is fathered by one man or circle of men, every other influence is brought to bear against it.

There are no disinterested public movements in St. Louis. Attempts in this direction are branded as efforts toward personal aggrandizement and support is withdrawn. The result has been to leave the city palsied, and instead of a metropolis an overgrown and sorely mismanaged country town. A world's fair project was launched with a blast of trumpets, and it was declared the enterprise would surpass anything ever attempted before. St. Louis would raise $5,000,000 among its citizens, a like amount was to be given by the State, and Congress would be asked to give another $5,000,000. The citizens' end of the project, it was announced, would be taken care of in a few months. That was a year and more ago, and still St. Louis citizens are nearly $1,000,000 behind their allotment of responsibility in the enterprise.

A public library building is sorely needed, as there is nothing of the kind in the city, good or bad. A proposition to build one was defeated at the polls within the year. Only a comparatively small area of the city is paved, and that area is in the down-town districts. There is no park or boulevard system here. A proposition to spend $20,-000,000 on street improvements was voted down at the last call to the polls by an overwhelming majority. There is no public sentiment in St. Louis relative to the big ditch. This can be asserted without fear of contradiction.

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Crow Steals City's Thunder.

Crow, a Democrat; Crow, the representative of all the opposition to the City of St. Louis; Crow, the chief counsel of an administration which had forced on St. Louis an election law more iniquitous than that which bears the name of Goebel in Kentucky; Crow, the man who had been party to the passage of a police law which forced the city to pay $800,000 per year to a Democratic police force—Crow was about to steal the city administration's thunder. Crow was about to pose as the protector of the city, and by originating an action at Washington render futile any work of the City Counselor.

There was naught to be done but follow Crow to Washington and divide honors with him in the Supreme Court. Every one knows of the result of that trip to Washington when the two men who had opposed each other up to that time tried to get together in a common cause. Every one who read of that exhibition knows Chicago has nothing to fear from St. Louis except the accidental discovery of a technicality in law which will support the position St. Louis has taken.

Residents of St. Louis know there is little but a "play to the galleries"—a seeking after political capital—in the opposition so far shown by St. Louis to the canal. There never has been public sentiment against the project.

Last week a representative of the Chicago Sanitary District came to St. Louis and spent five days conning over the files of the daily papers at the Public Library. He found nothing in them to support a contention that the people of St. Louis were opposed to the canal project. Instead, he found scores of articles setting forth the advantages of a big ship canal and suggesting that the big drainage ditch was the first step in this direction, and lowered the estimates for a deep waterway just in proportion to the number of million dollars spent on it.

In the early '80s he discovered one of the two large dailies here went into the subject of water supply pollution, and in a series of exhaustive articles demonstrated that no amount of filth poured into the Illinois River would affect the water taken from the Mississippi to supply the municipal water-works. The proposition was made most simple in these articles.

No Water from Illinois River.

The "intake tower," which draws water from the middle of the Mississippi and sends it in a tunnel to the reservoirs, is located just south of the mouths of both the Illinois and Missouri Rivers. Scientists were consulted. Old river men, born and raised on the currents of the three streams, were interviewed. Practical tests were made with floats and sinkers. The inevitable conclusion was reached that not a pint of water from the Illinois River sweeps toward the Missouri shore far enough to come anywhere near the intake tower. The water entering the tower comes entirely from the Missouri River.

This was in the early 80's, and conditions have not changed. Once since that time one of the big dailies sent a staff correspondent to Chicago, and after he had written a history of the canal project and interviewed scores of people along the Illinois River, the matter was dropped because of a lack of interest on the part of the public in it.

At Joliet he established the fact the Illinois and Michigan Canal water created an offensive odor. He suppressed the fact the longest lived resident of Joliet were the lock keepers on that canal, and that the death rate in Joliet was lower than in many other cities of its size supposed to be situated much more advantageously.

At Peoria and Pekin it was found neither city secured its water supply from the Illinois River, and interest there was solely in a deep water project. There the discovery was made that the great mass of filth emptied into the Illinois from the distilleries closed the mouths of citizens on the matter of water pollution. Only a personal inspection of conditions there make the facts appear plausible.

At Peoria a sewer twelve feet in diameter belches the distillery filth into the river. There it sinks to the bottom and is carried away only at the next rise of the river. Every few weeks one of these masses lodges against the piers of the Pekin bridge ten miles below Peoria. Then the Mayor of Pekin notifies the whisky trust headquarters and men and dynamite are sent to break up the "islands" and allow them to pass between the bridge piers to the lower river.

But it may be asked why the Pekin does not protest against this condition of affairs. The answer is an easy one. Pekin has a dozen or more distilleries and is doing the same Peoria does. Only last year one of these masses of filth lodged hard against the wagon bridge at Havana, forty miles below Pekin, and it was the Pekin distillers who sent men and dynamite to dispose of the mass. It is a realization of these conditions and the glaring inconsistency in opposing the canal project on sanitary grounds in view of them that makes the St. Louis public lukewarm in support of the opposition to the canal.

St. Louis Has Its Own Troubles.

Then, too, St. Louis has troubles of its own. They are, perhaps, of more serious import than those confronting any other city in the country. The greatest trouble lies in the restrictions of a city charter which prevent the raising of sufficient revenue to conduct the city's business. This charter hangs round the city like swaddling clothes binding the feet of a giant. Yet repeated efforts to amend or alter it have been defeated by the people at the polls. An ultra-conservative foreign element has vetoed every progressive movement inaugurated. Public men are united on no project. There is no form of united public sentiment. As soon as any project is fathered by one man or circle of men, every other influence is brought to bear against it.

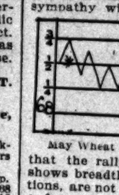
There are no disinterested public movements in St. Louis. Attempts in this direction are branded as efforts toward personal aggrandizement and support is withdrawn. The result has been to leave the city palsied, and instead of a metropolis an overgrown

WHEAT STILL IN DUMPS.

NARROW MARKET AND LIGHT EXPORT DEMAND FEATURES.

French Crop News Conflicting and Paris Futures Down with Liverpool—Continued Heavy Receipts in the Northwest and Primary Receipts Surpass Those of Year Ago — Corn Dull Also, but Firm—Provisions Up, Then Down.

Wheat futures showed a lack of staying power in this market again yesterday in sympathy with weakness at Liverpool and Paris, continued light export demand, and uncertainty over the French crop damage. Speculators who think wheat ought to be higher, and have facts and figures to prove it, had to content themselves with pointing out the fact that the rallying days, when the market shows breadth, strength, and rising quotations, are not so far apart now as they were a few months ago. There were some bull factors in the situation, but there was no one to buy wheat on them, and the scalpers kept the market seesawing and whipsawing. There were few commission orders in the pit at any time, and small trades were enough to keep prices fluctuating. The outside range was ⅝c, and at the end there was a decline of ⅝@¾c from the day before. May opened at 68⅝@68¾c, about the previous closing price, in spite of an initial decline at Paris and Liverpool, early public cables and some private ones confirming the reports of damage to the French crop. The market ruled steady for a time, but there was a further loss at Paris, the close showing a decline of 1c to 1¼c, which threw some doubt on the accuracy of the crop reports. Some private cables declaring the losses had been exaggerated started a decline of ⅝c, which set scalpers who had bought early to selling out to stop their losses. Large receipts at the Northwest and larger primary receipts for the day than for the corresponding day last year, a condition which had not obtained for a long time, aiding the decline. Then along came a rumor of another British defeat in south Africa and a loss of three points on consols, which sent the price mark ⅝c higher. But the flurry brought no solid demand with it, and selling by the Northwest against their heavy receipts pulled quotations down again. There was also continued selling in a small way by the Southwest on the strength of the snow on their wheat fields. An increase of 100,000 bu in Argentine shipments last week over those of the preceding week was a small factor, and the Modern Miller was a decidedly bearish publication as to the domestic crop. New York reported 28 boatloads taken for export, but there was no cash grain sold here as far as could be learned, except small lots to millers. These were filled for 5,000 and 10,000 bu lots at 1¾c under May.



May Wheat Range.

Cash Wheat Held Firm.

An operator who had orders for 200,000 bu at 2c under May was unable to get any offers at a better figure than 1¾c under May, and on half the lot raised to 1¼c under May without getting a bid. The inference was drawn that the elevators are shipping more than making carrying charges by holding the grain. The visible supply is expected to decrease 750,000 bu this week. The primary shipments the last week were 912,000 bu, against 800,000 bu the week previous, and the total since July 1 are 140,640,000, compared with 116,676,000 bu last year. The visible was 6,256,-000 bu, against 5,520,000 the week before, and 2,808,000 the same week last year. Receipts at the Northwest were 411 cars, compared with 285 last year. Chicago received 58 cars, compared with 71 last year. Primary receipts were 436,000 bu, against 385,666 bu last year, with shipments of 100,639 bu, against 134,389 bu last year. Receipts at Chicago were 20,250 bu yesterday and 94,000 the week before, and shipments were 29,439, to 24,248. Atlantic and gulf port clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 90,000 bu. New York reported 28 boatloads, or 224,000 bu, taken for export.

Corn was dull yesterday in spite of some notable bull features, including renewed reports of damage to the winter crop, small offerings from the country, large shipments, and 33¾c, and the close was at ¼@⅜c net decline. The range was ⅜c, and the close was a split, 1-16c behind the previous closing. There seemed to be buying orders at the low figure for the day, but not many of them were filled. Country receipts were light and the farmers are holding their corn. There were some changes in the pit, but little. The market, though dull and inactive, was firm and uninfluenced by the falling off in wheat. Receipts here were 275 cars, compared with 400 cars the corresponding day last year, while shipments were 328,400 bu, compared to 172,800 bu. Total receipts at primary points were 834,302 bu, to 847,846 last year, and shipments were 485,721 bu, to 272,681. Receipts of cars here were 6 and 40 fewer than expected, and it is believed the number will now decrease, reflecting the smaller acceptances in the contract grade last week. The export demand here was dull, 100,000 bu being worked. Atlantic port clearances were 270,000 bu, and New York reported 28 boatloads, or 224,000 bu, sold. A continued demand from France and a new demand from Texas were reported from St. Louis. Argentine shipments were 176,000 bu, compared with 630,000 bu the preceding week.

Provisions Start Off Booming.

Provisions opened with quite a splurge, particularly in May pork, which sold up to $11.30, 5c above the high figure for July, from good commission house buying. Packers were an advance in all products, due to the strong opening at the yards, hogs selling at first at an advance of 10c. But there was considerable realizing by long holders, notably by Cudahy and Patten, and the market got safe, breaking 23c on May pork, 10c on lard, and 15c on ribs, with a corresponding drop. The market steadied after the pressure of profit-taking was removed, and advanced from the low figures, closing 5c off for the day on pork, 10c pork, and 2½@5c lard and ribs. Logan was a heavy seller, and the buying was general, Mated Stock Food, Armour, Cudahy, and Patten. There was an impression that packers were hammering the product down, particularly pork, but early selling orders were under the sharp decline. Half of the advance on hogs at the yards was lost before the close. Receipts were 26,000, or 4,000 less than estimated, compared with 18,000 last year, with an estimate of 21,000 for today. Receipts at chief Western packing points were 55,000, against 44,000 a year ago.

Oats suffered a sympathetic decline with other grain, and ruled slow and heavy, moving ¼c and closing at this distance off from Thursday. While futures were dull, the cash trade was decidedly more active, 150,000 bu being worked for direct export to London. Receipts were 1,079 cars, against 175 cars the day before, with a slightly larger percentage of contract grade, 52 cars inspecting No. 2. Clearances from three ports were 73,700 bu.

Rye was about steady during the bulk of the session, May holding at 57c, the only business done being odd lots, but toward the close there was a slightly active market, there were sellers at 56¾c. There was some realizing early in a small way on the advance from Wednesday, but offerings were moderate, and demand not pressing. There were no carlots on the market. Barley was steady, and almost entirely unchanged at 25@27c for feed grades, 29@32c for low grade malting, 33@40c for fair to good, and 42@45c for choice to fancy. Timothy seed was slightly easier, with moderate offerings, prime cash nominally $2.55 and March $2.60. Clover seed was steady and dull at former quotations of $6.25@6.50 for prime. Flaxseed interest centered largely in September, which ranged from $1.15@1.20 bid, without much offering, and closed with a bid of $1.15 bid. Spot and May sold at $1.60. Sales of October were made at $1.16. There were 17 cars here and 2 at Minneapolis.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Winter patents, Southern, $3.40@3.60; straights, $3.10@3.35; spring, special brands, $3.90@4.00; Minnesota, hard patents, $3.35@3.55; soft patents, $3.20@3.30; hard bakers, export bags, $2.10@2.30; white rye, bris, $2.80@3.00; dark, $2.70@2.80.

WINTER WHEAT—Offerings light and prices a shade lower. No. 2 red, free on board: No. 4 red, 64c; No. 3 red, 68½c; No. 2 hard, nominally, 69¼c; No. 3 hard, nominally, 62¼@69¼c.

SPRING WHEAT—Demand good and market rather more active. Sales in store: No. 1 Northern, 10,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3, 63½c; No. 4, 55c. On track: No. 2, 62½c. Free on board: No. 4, 64c; No. 3, 65@65¾c.

CORN—Demand good, supply smaller. Sales in store and to go: 2½@32¾c; No. 2 yellow, 32½@32¾c; No. 3, 32@32¾c; No. 3 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 yellow, 32½@32¾c; No. 4 white, 31½@31¾c. On track and free on board: No. 2 red, 32½c; No. 3, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 yellow, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 yellow, 32½@32¾c; No. 4 white, 32½@32¾c; ears, 36c. Billed through: No. 2, 29½@30¼c; No. 3, 29½@30¼c; No. 2 yellow, 30@31c; No. 3 yellow, 30½@30¾c.

OATS—Quiet and ½@¾c lower for car lots. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 25¾c; No. 2, 25c; 100,000 bu white clipped on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 25c; No. 3, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26c; No. 4 white, 24½@25c; No. 3 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 white, 26c. Billed through: No. grade, 23¾c; No. 4 white, 23¾@24¼c; No. 3, 24c; No. 3 white, 24¼@24½c; No. 2, 24½c.

PROVISIONS—Active, at slightly lower prices. Cash lots mess pork, $11.05@11.10; regular, $10.00@10.10 old. Lard, $6.02½@6.06. Regular, $5.90@5.92½ old. Short ribs, $5.50@5.60. Regular, $5.50@5.60 per lb for pork bris; 22½@25c for lard tierces.

HIGHPROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.23½.

HAY—Quiet and steady. Choice timothy, off tons; shipments to-day, 60 tons; sales included

covering by turns, closing
15 points net lower. Total
bags, including March at
7.50c; July, 7.90c; August,
7.75c; October, 7.60@7.65c.
Spot coffee—Rio steady;
Jobbing, 9¾c. Mild firm;

fair refining, 4 4-16c;
bild; molasses sugar, 3¾@
Demarara, centrifugal,
ined firm but quiet.
mel barely steady, with
even points higher and re-
aged to one point lower.
market was disappointing
of 4½@5 points in the early
ter cables were decidedly
became active. The Liv-
lost the early gain but
ular at a net loss of ¼ to
arch for the local market
antity of long cotton loose-
Selling to secure profits
es broke 18 to 25 points.
ly announced, but had no
inced that the firm would
ediately. About the same
e exchange indicating that
rkets were not being in-
ed at Liverpool and the
w York and that Southern
erally bullish on a belief
were still in a position
to buy American cotton.
active covering and some
which carried prices 6@10
west figures. The market
t decline of 8@11 points.
lowers, middling uplands,
f, 8 13-16c; sales, none.
February, 8.24c; March,
8.37c; June, 8.52c; July,
September, 7.72c; October,
; December, 7.42c; Janu-

veloped shortly after the
tinued pretty much to the
ing was largely the re-
ndon market news and
om the market here. The
e featureless and quiet,
called pig iron warrants
copper quiet at $16.25; tin
at $29.75; lead unchanged
asked; speiter unchanged,
lso asked. The brokers'
and for copper $16.25.
rated apples there was a
prime graded which gave a
he market, but without
lifornia dried fruits were
t old prices. State evapo-
, 50@6c; prime, 6½@6¾c;
8@8½c. California dried
to size and quality; apri-
per lb, 10@18c; peaches,
ated, 7½@9c.

eb. 9.—Closing: Wheat—
ash, elevator, 70c; track,
May, 70¾@70¾c; July,
@68c. Corn—Lower; No.
c; February, 31c; May,
Oats—Easier; No. 2 cash,
bruary, 24½c; May, 24¼c;
Rye—Firm, 53@54c.
ther, $1.57. Pork—Steady;
11.80, new. Lard—Steady;
oice, $5.85. Lead—Quiet,
ower, $4.60. Dried fruits
orts, $6.12; clear ribs,
@7½. Bacon—Boxed extra
@8.75; clear sides,
ur, 12,000 brls; wheat,
ats, 86,000 bu. Ship-
ur, wheat, 25,000 bu; corn,
bu.

on, Feb. 9.—Wheat held
tion all the morning. The
unchanged. The market
lose, but did not develop
, May opened at 69¾c
c, and closed at 69¾c, a
yesterday. July closed at
at market did not develop
was a steady demand at
that have ruled for several
s and for ordinary sorts
der No. 1; No. 3, 62@64c;
patents, $3.60@3.70; second
ear clears, $2.60@2.70; sec-
an—Quiet; in bulk, $11.00

o, Feb. 9.—Wheat—May,
@68¾c; July, 68@68¾c.
No. 2, 69@69½c. Corn—
mixed, 29¾c; No. 2 white,
white. Oats—No. 2 white,
—Choice timothy, $9.00@
.75@7.00. Butter—Cream-
ries, 18@22c. Eggs—Fresh, 13c.

eb. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard
@68c; No. 1 Northern cash,
May, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern,
Oats—27@28¾c.
Flax—Cash, $1.51; May,
Receipts—Wheat, 81,150
ns.

9.—Corn—Easier; No. 2,
No. 3 white, 28¼@28¾c.
basis of $1.23¾ for finished

—Clover seed—Dull, lower
eb. old, $5.60 bid; March,
, $4.50@5.00.
C.—Feb. 9.—Turpentine—
in—Firm, unchanged.
eb. 9.—Spirits turpentine—
m and unchanged.

E AFFAIRS.

e-glass insurance is immi-
rted is likely to involve a
yland Casualty company
n the New York compact
on Feb. 27, also notified
pany and the Plate-Glass
ion of Cook County that it
member of those organiza-
At the Chicago general
it was stated yesterday
ually would operate after
endent basis, but that the
be taken in cutting rates.
of insurance in the East.
a grate war is able to be
notice. While the Chicago
well intrenched, any cut
ntly met here.

mittee of the Chicago Un-
yesterday handed down
surance forms are made
ot be changed even when
said. In the matter of con-
was held that the result-
is willing for a short rate
y to risks on houses, and
k Henry Fowler, General
rg of Germany, and H. C.
tative at Forest City, Ar-
F. W. Lee and George
of consolidation under the
Lewis. The resignation of
s was accepted.

anies' has been admitted
Information bureau. This
hip of American companies
efforts to adopt a resolu-
ompanies eligible to mem-
wing to the contention that
exclude them. The fact re-
no foreign companies have

ational has started a rate
y, with a 50 per cent cut on
ks. In a circular the com-
stern Union and our former
to freeze us out of business
open the rates, and intend
The other agents are not

ub of Insurance Journalists
anquet at Stanley's, Broad-
d street, New York, on

writers have declared that
surance rates is necessary.
work on a schedule which
m 15 to 20 per cent.

at Buffalo are discussing
n. So far nothing is set-
ions will not be lower than
ers are reported as com-
re too high, but the under-
to maintain them, even to
dvancement, on the ground
had one prosperous season,
heavy losses, and they de-

L. LEWIS' MEMORY

G. A. R., Will Hold a Morning at the Residence.

Post, G. A. R., will hold
his morning at 11 o'clock
. Lewis at the residence
dt, 314 Forty-first street.
suddenly on Thursday
nce of his sister, Mrs.
was visiting. He was
Pa., in 1825 and entered
the civil war as Captain
ers. He retired from the
revet Brigadier General
nts, Ga., where he after-
d postmaster. For some
n been traveling in the
. He left a widow and
City and another son
structor at West Point.

SFERS OF REALTY.

nth Street Bought by for $24,000—Tract et River Sold.

s transferred to Gershon
r in Forty-seventh street,
oodlawn avenue, south
r $24,000.
r Ice company has given
to Edward A. Shedd to
the Calumet River be-
h and One Hundredth

rthur B. Hosmer, as trus-
to James B. White and
ine-year leasehold inter-
in Wabash avenue, 126
y-fifth street, east front.
. The lease expires in

throat immediately relieved
by use of "Boro-Formalin."

NEW STEEL TUBE PLANS.

DETAILS OF THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SHELBY COMPANY.

Combination Effected by Frank O. Lowden Has Authorized Capital of $15,000,000—Terms to Stockholders—Directors and Probable Officers—Names of Plants Involved — Forecast of Bank Statement—In the Local Market—Closing Curb Prices.

The Shelby Steel Tube company, a new corporation with an authorized capital stock of $15,000,000, of which $8,000,000 will be preferred and $9,000,000 common, has been organized by Frank O. Lowden. The combination is in effect a reorganization of the Shelby Steel Tube company on a larger basis to meet the growth of business.

The capital stock issue of the present Shelby Steel Tube company is $7,376,400. The reorganization is on the following basis:

The stockholders of that company are to receive in preferred stock in the new company for each share of stock held in the old company one-half of one share of preferred stock and three-fourths of one share of common stock. The rest of the preferred stock, with an equal amount of common stock, was distributed among capitalists.

Mr. Lowden says the motives of the reorganization were to distribute some of the stock among influential people who will help to extend the business of the company, and to have the stock widely enough distributed so that it may more readily have a market value.

The directors include President R. L. Coleman of the American Bicycle company, and A. A. Pope and H. A. Lozier, who are directors of that company. The use of steel tubing is essential in bicycles. The directors are:

W. E. Miller, Cleveland, O.
Albert A. Pope, Boston, Mass.
R. L. Coleman, Chicago.
H. A. Lozier, Cleveland, O.
J. Williams, Shelby, O.
E. W. Bliss, Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. S. Hoyt, Newcastle, Pa.
John L. McKinney, Titusville, Pa.
F. J. Carolan, San Francisco, Cal.
Frank O. Lowden, Chicago.
James B. Dill, East Orange, N. J.

It is expected that the officers of the old company will take charge of the new company. They are:

President—W. E. Miller.
Treasurer—W. S. Miller.
Secretary—H. H. Cooley.
N. A. Gilbert will be general counsel.

The stock, it is expected, will be listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. In his prospectus Mr. Lowden says the business in the manufacture of seamless steel tubes. The company is enabled to take a solid steel billet and draw it into a hollow seamless tube of any shape and dimensions up to four inches in diameter.

Mr. Lowden's Statement.

Mr. Lowden says: "The government requires this form of tubing in all its marine construction, the railroads are using it largely and increasingly for locomotive boiler tubing, it is essential in bicycles, and is used in many other forms. There is no conflict, as I understand it, between the product of this company and the product of the National Tube company.

"The business proved profitable from the first and has steadily grown until the assets of the new Shelby Steel Tube company will be in excess of $5,250,000. This does not include good will nor the patents and secret processes, though the owners of these plants believe that their patents and a number of their secret processes are the most valuable assets.

"The Shelby company during the five years preceding June 1, 1899, earned $1,786,764, or an average a year of $357,334. But $5,000,000 of preferred stock will be issued, and but $8,150,000 of common stock.

"The Shelby company has from time to time acquired other companies until it now owns practically all the plants engaged in this line of business. These companies are as follows:

"Newcastle Tube company.
"McCord Tube company.
"Auburn nut and bolt works.
"Hercules Seamless Tube company.
"The Cope Seamless Tube company, absorbed in 1899.
"The tubing end of the business of the United States Projectile company.
"The tubing end of the business of the Mansfield machine works.
"Ellwood Weldless Tube company.
"Greenville Tube company.
"American Weldless Tubing company of Toledo.
"Brewer Seamless Tubing company of Toledo.
"United States Standard Drawn Steel company.
"The Shelby Steel Tube company of Ohio.
"The Albany Manufacturing company of Albany, Ind., absorbed in 1899.
"Lackner, Butz & Miller have been associated with me in the organization of this company.

"It is believed that of the old companies with average net assets of about $950,000 earned $357,000 a year, on an average, for the last five years, or more than enough to pay dividends on the entire preferred stock of the new company, the new company, with between five and six times as large a capital, ought to make substantial earnings upon the common stock.

"The intention of the organizers of the company has been: First—To issue the preferred stock represented dollar for dollar by tangible assets, and, as has been pointed out, this has been exceeded by several hundred thousand dollars. Second—To permit the common stock only fairly to represent the good will, patents, and secret processes. It is believed that this purpose also is accomplished."

The subscription lists were closed on Jan. 29, applications having been received for the full amount.

The general offices of the company are at Cleveland now. There is a possibility that they may be removed to Chicago, but nothing has been determined on that point.

Bank Statement Forecast.

Indications are that the New York bank statement today will be unfavorable. It is the first one since the government ceased depositing money, and the only source of increase is the movement of funds through the banks, which apparently has been small up to this time. Of the increase of more than $15,000,000 in deposits shown in last week's statement $9,000,000 was the additional capital of the National City Bank which had just been paid in. The forecast sent out from New York last evening said that time money was firmer in tone and that the larger lenders were requiring 4 per cent as the minimum, as against 3½ per cent the day before. The forecast said:

"The known movements of money have begun to reflect the renewal of absorption of money by New York Subtreasury, and, although local banks started the week with a credit of $2,000,000 on account of the payment of government interest Feb. 1, at the close of the week ended last night they showed a loss to the Subtreasury of $685,000. In the week before the banks had gained from the Subtreasury $474,000, and in the previous week $2,352,000.

"The net results of the interior express movement this week was a gain in cash to the banks of $1,206,284, which the Subtreasury absorptions put down to $520,284. The banks shipped direct by express this week $894,766 and received $2,100,950.

"The shipments last week were $537,550, and in the previous week amounted to $598,900. The receipts by express last week were $2,934,068, and in the previous week $4,735,770. These figures do not cover the movement of money by registered mail."

Local Stock Market.

The local stock market was quiet except for the activity in Metropolitan Elevated preferred. It sold up to 86¼, the low price was 70 and the close 79¾. Total sales amounted to 2,811 shares. The activity was accompanied by a renewal of the report that a dividend disbursement might be looked for in the near future. No information on the subject, however, was obtainable. Diamond Match was steady at 127¼. It sold at 127 and 127¾, closing at the low figure.

Other Financial News.

An official of the People's Gaslight and Coke company is authority for the statement that no changes will take place in the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of stockholders today. The report was that the Rockefellers had acquired a large interest in the company and that they would have a representative on the Board of Directors after today's meeting.

The reported combine of the American Tinplate company, National Steel company, and American Steel Hoop company is denied in Chicago. The three companies are virtually in the hands of the same people. The National Steel company furnishes the raw material for the two other corporations, so that their business relations are necessarily close.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $22,500,000 fifty-year first general mortgage gold bonds of 1904 of the Wisconsin Central railroad company, and $11,111,700 4 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, and $15,638,800 of the common stock.

President Gliddon has served notice on stockholders of the Erie system of telephones that the annual meeting will be held in Detroit next Monday, when a proposition will be submitted to increase the capital stock of the Michigan Bell company from $2,500,000 to $10,000,000. This increase is to pay for the stocks and bonds of the recently purchased Detroit and State line properties and to pay off outstanding indebtedness.

The Consolidated Rubber Tire company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on March 1. Books close on Feb. 20 and reopen on March 5.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. of the Board of Trade will add a stock and bond department. They have purchased a membership on the New York Stock Exchange.

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	42	46
Amalgamated Copper	93	93¼
American Hide & Leather	9	10
Do pfd	55	60
Chicago & Alton subscriptions	105	107
Distilling Company of America	7⅞	7¾
Do pfd	25	25½
Electric Vehicle	46	52
Do pfd	70	100
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2¾	3
National Salt	42	47
Do pfd	91	96
Otis Elevator	24	26
Do pfd	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pfd	94½	94¾
Rubber Goods	30	31
Do pfd	81¼	83
Standard Oil	627	630

Sales of the Day.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	800	15⅝	15¼	15¼
Do pfd	883	58¼	57¾	57¾
American Tinplate	70	34¼	34¼	34¼
Do pfd	10	84	83	84
Chicago City railway	3	275	275	275
Chicago Edison	50	153	153	153
Chicago Union Traction	300	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Diamond Match	90	127¾	127	127
Metropolitan Elevated	25	27	27	27
Do pfd	2,811	86¼	70	79¾
National Biscuit	1,120	39	38¼	38¾
National Carbon	20	30	30	30
National Steel	150	40¾	40¼	40¼
North Chicago	225	225	225	225
South Side Elevated	55	100	99½	100
Street's Stable Car	20	21	21	21
Union Elevated	110	99¼	98¼	98¼
West Chicago	10	113	112	112

BONDS.

$22000 Met gold 4½s 96¾ | $ 4000 Ogden S R&L 110½
25000 W C cn 5s..104 | 5000 NCC Ry 4½s 107¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 9	Feb. 2
New York	$878,725,811	$507,647,896
Chicago	21,558,500	23,615,409
Boston	21,575,048	25,437,030
Philadelphia	14,104,244	19,242,025
St. Louis	5,236,837	5,567,860
Baltimore	3,061,571	3,778,870

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount before clearings; 40c discount after; St. Louis, 75c discount bid; 50c discount asked.

PUBLIC OUT OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street Commission Houses Get Few Orders and the General Tone Is Irregular.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Professionals ruled today's stock market. The public was not in the market for securities and commission houses reported the smallest demand today for stocks for investment purposes of any day since the advance began last week. As a result the market was irregular and, compared with previous days' transactions, there was little activity. Total sales today were only a little in excess of 400,000 shares.

One reason for the lethargy displayed was the fact that the Stock Exchange will be closed over Monday because of Lincoln's birthday, and traders displayed an unwillingness to carry stocks over three days in the present state of the market.

The news from south Africa was not of a reassuring character, and added to this there was considerable selling of stocks by arbitrage houses. Early London cables were strong, but before the opening of the market there was a sharp decline in London prices, which the street accepted as proof that bad news from the seat of war had become known there which had not been made public. The subsequent report that the Rothschilds had news of the relief of Ladysmith was not sufficient to counteract the bad impression resulting from the selling for foreign account. The decline in the quotations for many of the stocks traded in by London had the effect of stopping the sales through arbitrage houses.

Only $10,000,000 of the Western Union's authorized bond issue of $20,000,000 is to be put out in the near future. A syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Farson, Leach & Co., and other bond houses has bought $10,000,000 of the bonds, to be taken as issued by the company. Farson, Leach & Co. have placed a large part of the bonds they have purchased in Chicago. The bonds are to retire outstanding issues as they fall due.

The directors decided to provide in a single issue for all the bonds the company is likely to be called upon to put out in the next ten years rather than to issue those needed in the next two years, and to follow these with another issue.

Sugar was again hammered in today's market. Under persistent selling, in part credited to Consolidated Exchange houses, quotations declined from 112⅜ to 109⅝, though there was a subsequent recovery to a close at 110⅜. Compared with yesterday there was a loss of 2¼ points. There continued to be stories in Wall street of the directors having determined to cut the dividend rate in two, even if it should not be reduced below those figures. Directors of the company say no announcement will be made as to the dividend until it is declared. No discussion as to the probable rate has been had by members of the board, according to President Havemeyer.

Gold shipments from the United States to London are a probability of the near future, in the opinion of the President of one of the principal banks in New York. The banker said today he had advices that a big war loan had been decided on and that when announcement was made of the government plan there would be an immediate advance in the Bank of England's discount rate, and that London would immediately start a drain of gold from the United States.

The banks in New York have large gold holdings at present, and the United States Treasury holds nearly $220,000,000 of gold, though this is some $50,000,000 less than the amount held at the close of December. The possibility of a renewal of gold shipments has undoubtedly kept some of the big investors out of the market.

Tomorrow's bank statement is not expected to be as favorable as those of the last several weeks. The Subtreasury has gained from neighborhood of $800,000 from New York banks during the week, notwithstanding the payments for February interest have exceeded $2,250,000.

Receipts of currency from the interior for the week ending today have amounted to only a little more than $1,000,000 net.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—There seemed to be a complete withdrawal today of the general interest in the stock market, which was so conspicuous a factor in the active trading of the early days of the week. The two days' reaction in prices served to discourage the outside demand, and orders to commission houses fell to practically nothing. There was a continual dribble of realizing sales all day, and the bears industriously pecked at the market here and there, wherever they detected a thousand shares or so of long stock offered for sale. The most notable price movements were in speculative industrials and specialties. Late in the day on the report of a new British reverse at Ladysmith the bears made a determined attack on Manhattan and Fifth Avenue, forcing them off an extreme 3⅞ and 6¾ respectively. The general list failed to respond in any marked degree, and support was accorded to the stocks attacked, forcing the bears to cover. They made a final futile attempt against St. Paul, but the market closed generally firm, and at rallies in the stocks which had been attacked of from 1 to 2¾.

Money on call steady, at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾ for demand and at 484¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 485@488½. Commercial bills, 483@484.

Silver certificates, 59¾@61. Bar silver, 59¾. Mexican dollars, 47¾.

Government bonds steady. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb. 9.	Closing—Feb. 8.
Amn. Sugar	67,300	112⅜	109⅝	110½	113
Amn. Tobacco	48,000	108¾	105¼	106⅜	106½
Do ser. P	12,000	100	100	100	
Am. Tin Plate	300	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	34⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	500	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
A. T. & Cable Co.	20	97	97	97	96½
Am. Express	25	149	149	149	147
Am. Smelting	1,100	41¾	41¼	41⅝	41⅝
Do pfd	170	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	91⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	9,300	57⅝	56⅜	57½	57½
Do pfd	300	94¼	93¼	93¾	93¾
Atchison	1,900	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
Do pfd	14,700	64	62⅜	63	63⅜
Am. Steel Hoop	900	47⅞	47	47⅜	47
Do pfd	500	87	84	84½	86
Anaconda	1,100	46¾	44¾	44¾	46
Amn. Linseed	200	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
Do pfd	1,000	58¾	57⅜	58½	58⅝
Am. Mailing Co.	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
Do pfd	300	27	27	27	
Am. Car Foundry	200	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
Ann Ar. Ry. pfd.	200	46	45	46	46
Am. Diet.	250	30	29¼	29	
Amn. Ice	650	43¼	42¼	42¾	43
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	33,000	73¾	72	73⅜	73
Brunswick	200	13	13	13	13⅛
Balto. & Ohio	5,100	62⅜	61¼	61⅞	62¼
Do pfd	700	76¾	76¼	76½	77¼
Bkln. Un. Gas	500	150	150	150	149
C. B. & Q.	5,700	125¼	124¼	124⅝	125¼
C. & N. W.	100	162	162	162	164
C. M. & St. P.	15,000	122⅝	121¾	122¼	122⅝
C. R. I. & P.	4,200	109¼	108¾	108½	109¼
Can. Southern	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾
Ches. & Ohio	300	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞
*C., C., C. & St. L.	600	61⅝	60¾	61	62¼
Con. Gas	200	108	108	108	108
Canadian Pacific	300	97	97	97	97
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	3,800	194	192¼	192¾	193¾
Chicago Terminal	100	12	12	12	11⅞
Do pfd	50	38¾	38¾	38¾	38
Col. & Southern	3,500	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
Do 1st pfd	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Do 2d pfd	1,500	15¼	15	15⅛	
Col. Mid.	400	10⅝	10	10	10
Do pfd	3,700	26⅞	25	26¼	24¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	400	45¼	45¼	45½	46¼
Chi. Gt. Western	900	14¼	14	14	14
Do pfd. B	400	41	41	41	
Cont. Tobacco	2,100	34¼	34	34½	34⅜
Cl. & W.	1,130	21	21	21	21
D. L. & W.	300	177½	177	177	175½
Den & Rio G.	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20⅝
Do pfd	100	72¼	72¼	72½	72⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	16
E. & T. H.	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¾
E. T. & T. Co.	400	110½	109½	110¼	109¾
Erie	700	13⅛	12⅝	13	12⅝
Do 1st pfd.	7,400	38½	37	37	36⅝
Do 2d pfd.	2,900	20¾	19¾	19¾	20
Federal Steel	4,200	66¾	65¾	65⅞	66⅜
†Glucose	100	56½	56½	56½	57¾
Gt. Northern pfd.	100	160	160	160	160¾
Hocking Valley	100	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
Do pfd	200	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	
Illinois Central	400	113½	112⅜	112⅜	113¼
Iowa Central	100	12¾	12¾	13	12⅝
Do pfd	100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54½
Int. Paper	500	24½	24	24	24⅜
K. & M.	25	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅞
Louis. & Nash.	3,000	81⅜	80½	80⅝	81½
Laclede Gas	100	77	77	77	77
Manhattan	3,700	66¼	65¼	65¾	66¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	200	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34⅜
Met. St. Ry	3,600	179	176¼	177¾	175⅝
Mex. Cen. [Ltd.]	900	12	11⅝	11⅝	12⅛
Mobile & Ohio	500	46	44⅝	44⅝	46
Missouri Pacific	5,100	46⅜	45¾	46¼	46⅜
Minn. & St. L.	900	64¼	64	64	64⅝
National Biscuit	150	39	39	39	39¾
Northern Pac.	6,300	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53⅝
Do pfd.	700	75	74¾	74¾	74⅝
National Steel	3,000	50	49¾	49⅝	50¾
Do pfd	100	95	95	95	95
N. Y. Central	2,000	135½	133⅝	134⅝	134½
Norfolk & W.	10,400	29½	28¾	28⅝	29¾
Do pfd	1,200	73¾	73¼	73¼	74⅜
North Am. Co.	700	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,700	24	23½	23⅝	24¼
National Lead	300	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¼
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	214	214	214	
People's Gas	1,500	108	106⅜	107¼	108½
Penn. R. R.	1,600	133¼	132⅝	133	133⅝
Pacific Mail	3,560	42	40¾	41½	42
Pullman	200	189½	189	189½	189
Pressed Steel Car	300	56¼	56	56	55¾
P. D. & E.	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Peoria & Eastern	200	23	23	23	23
Pacific Coast	700	51½	51	51	51½
Reading 1st pfd.	3,200	58¾	56	56	56¾
Do 2d pfd.	900	29¾	28¾	28¾	29
Rio G. W. pfd.	200	38	38	38	38
Republic Steel	3,100	25	24½	25	24½
Do pfd	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½
Southern Ry.	2,500	11¾	11¼	11½	11⅝
Do pfd	2,500	56¾	56	56¼	57
Southern Pacific	5,900	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	200	28½	28	28	28
St. L. & San F.	50	19½	19½	19½	19½
Do 2d pfd	200	49	49	49	49
Texas Pacific	400	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
Third Ave.	23,500	102¾	99¾	99¾	101
Tenn. C. & I.	1,900	97	96	96	97½
Union Pacific	28,400	50¾	49¾	49¾	50¾
Do pfd.	2,200	76¾	76¼	76¼	76⅝
Union Bag & P.	500	13	12¾	12¾	13
U. S. Rubber pfd.	60	102½	101	102¼	102¼
U. S. Leather	2,000	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11
Do pfd	500	74¾	74	74	73¾
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	200	54½	54	54½	54
Wheeling & L. E.	3,800	11⅜	10⅞	11	11¼
Do 2d pfd	1,900	31	30	30	31
Wabash pfd.	200	21¾	21	21¾	21¾
Wis. Central	200	19½	19½	19½	19½
Western Union	5,100	86¼	82¾	85¾	84¾
Total sales, 358,238 shares					

*Ex. div. 1¼ per c

†Ex. div. 1¼ per cent.
‡Ex. div. 2 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	115	United States	47
American	147	Fargo	123

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	102¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	114⅞
U. S. 2s, reg	102⅞	U. S. old 4s, coup	114⅞
U. S. 5s, coup	106⅝	U. S. 5s, reg	112⅝
U. S. new 4s, reg	134	U. S. 5s, coup	112⅝
U. S. new 4s, coup	134	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	118

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

9000 Atch gen 4s	100⅜@101	Inc	24⅞@25¼
39000 do admt	83@83¼	41000 do 2d inc	11⅜@12⅝
3000 A C O 5s	102	5000 M-StL cons	121½
5000 AnnArbor 4s	93	10000 M A-T 1st 4s	92@92¼
8000 A-N W 1st	97¾	39000 do 2d	66¼@66¾
15000 B C-G 4s	100⅝@101	15000 M K T ex 5s	92
230000 B-O SW 3½s	89½@89¾	10000 Mo P con 6s	117
25000 Bkln Un 5s	95⅝@95⅞	6000 do tr 5s	98@98¼
1st	95⅝@95⅞	1000 do 1st coll 5s	92
4000 B W-W 5s	76@76½	2000 do 3d	115
2000 Bkln Gas 5s	116¾	20000 M-St L 4s	96⅝@97
40000 Cen Pac 1st	83⅜@84	1000 Mex W S 4s	96⅜
11000 do 4s	90	2000 M C 5s	109¼
6000 Chi Bur 1st	107	20000 N Y C-N 4s	106@106¾
1000 do 2d	106½	1000 N Y C M C 3½s	97½
18000 Cen Ga con 5s	98¼@98¾	12000 N Y C L S 3½s	98¼@98¾
1000 do 1st	110	3000 N Y C 1st	110
2000 C-O con 5s	119¾	10000 do reg	110
8000 do gen 4½s	98¾	5000 N C-St L 1st	125⅜@129
4000 C-A 1st	101@102	6000 N Y G-E 5s	104½
14000 C-E I gen 6s	113½@114	34000 N-W con 4s	114@114¾
2000 C M-StP con	167¾	4000 N P gen lien	66¾
1000 do Termi	114	20000 do prior 4s	104¼@104¾
12000 do 5s	111¾@112	1000 do termi	118
1000 C StP-M 1st	135	1000 O R-N 4s	101½
12000 C-E 1st 5s	116¼	3000 O S L con 6s	114
29300 C St P M-O cons	135	5000 PacCoast 1st	107¼@107¾
12000 Chi Termi 4s	93¼@93¾	9000 P-E 1st 4s	87½
4000 ColMid 1st 4s	72½	22000 Rdg gen 4s	85⅛@85¾
8000 do 2 4s	68¾@69	11000 R-D con 5s	121¼@122
15000 Colo So 4s	84	21000 St L & SW 1st	89¾@90
1000 C C C-St L gm 4s	96⅛	45000 do 2d	59
2000 C B-Q con	112	30000 St L-I M 5s	111⅛
3000 do IllDiv3½s	104	35000 do 4s	81@81¼
7000 C-ConCo 1st	105	5000 S V-N E 4s	98@98⅝
3000 D M-M L G	22	130000 So P 4s	83½@83¾
12000 Erie 1st con 4s	90¼	30000 So Ry 5s	105⅝@½
150000 do gen 4s	70¾@71¼	1000 St P-S C 1st	120
3000 E T-V-G 1st	105⅛	10000 T-N O 5s	103⅝
4000 Ft W-D C 1st	71	1000 T P-W 4s	84
11000 G H-Sa 1st	102¼	1000 Tex P 1st 5s	113½
1000 G H-H 1st	104	1st rr	117@117½
2000 Ga Pac 1st	121	30000 U Pac 4s	104½
3000 H-TC gm 4s	86¼	10000 Val fund debt	85¾
3000 I I-I 1st	109½	1000 Wab 1st 5s	116½
5000 Int Paper 6s	109	4000 do 2d	99½
10000 Ill C 4s	105⅜	71000 do deb Ser B	37½@38
5000 K C P-G 1st	72¾	34000 Wis C 1st 5s	91¼@91¾
4000 K-O 1st	119½	1000 W U 5s	112⅞
5000 L E-StL 1st con 5s	69½	41000 W NY-Pa inc	27¼@28
10000 L Val Termi	118	1000 W S gtd 4s	114
1000 L-N 1st	111¼		
1000 L-W B 5s	105		
98000 Mex Cen 1st			

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy..... 2 cents
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Daily, per week..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 75 cents

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Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RICHARD COLE LODGE NO. 697, A. F. & A. M., 251 Archer-av.—Special communication Saturday evening, Feb. 10, at 7:30. To arrange for the funeral of our deceased brother, Adolph Johnson. By order of W. M.

WM. BREW, Secretary.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

A Webster Memorial.

The admirers of Daniel Webster, and there are many of them yet, notwithstanding Whittier's lament for Ichabod, will rejoice that a bill, approved by Secretary Long, Governor Rollins of New Hampshire, Senators Hoar and Lodge, and by all the Massachusetts Representatives in Congress, will shortly be introduced in the Legislature of that State, the object of which is to have the whole of the Webster estate at Marshfield taken, by purchase or otherwise, by the Harbor and Land Commissioners, and maintained forever as a public park and memorial to the great New England orator and statesman. It was at Marshfield Webster spent many of his happiest and his last days, and in the adjacent Pilgrim graveyard he lies buried. The commonwealth should own the Webster homestead and maintain it as a place of pilgrimage and an enduring memorial of the great New-Englander's fame.

The Superimposed Turret Plan.

In a recent number of the Independent Rear Admiral Hichborn stated his objections to the double turret of the modern battleship. In the current number of the same periodical Rear Admiral Sampson defends its use. He contends that with the superimposed turret plan the same weight of armor is retained, but placed where it will do more good; that the same weight of 8 and 13 inch broadside is retained and an increased secondary fire added; and that the forces are concentrated, making them easier to control. In view of the fact that naval experts are divided in opinion as to the practicability of the double turret the Board of Construction has done well to wait before ordering the equipment of the new battleships in this manner. Both the Kearsarge and Kentucky have double turrets. They should be thoroughly tested in different kinds of weather, in target firing, and under circumstances allied as nearly as possible to those in which they would be placed in actual battle before a final decision is made.

The Supreme Court Will Not Reverse Itself.

The Supreme Court has refused peremptorily to grant a rehearing in a case involving the constitutionality of that section of the revenue law containing a 5 per cent limitation on taxation. The court declared that section invalid a month ago, and is so set in its opinion that it will not consent to listen to further arguments. That ends the matter. Persons who have put off the payment of their personal property taxes hoping the 5 per cent limitation would be upheld and their taxes cut down, may as well pay up. There is a general agreement on the part of all except the tax-eaters that the decision of the Supreme Court opens the door to excessive taxation. There can be no escape from it unless the taxing bodies refrain from taking all the law gives them—an act of self-denial too heroic to be expected of them often—or unless the General Assembly, when it meets next year, cuts down slightly the taxing power of one or more of the different taxing agencies in this city, and also the power of the city to add to its funded indebtedness. This will be done if the taxpayers insist that it be done. If they do not the day will come when city, county, and other authorities will levy all the taxes they can, the result being the practical confiscation of property.

A Wise Testator.

The will of the late Pompeo Maresi, the wealthy New York caterer, will bear study and imitation at the hands of other men with large sums to leave to their children. He has done what he could to keep his money from demoralizing his daughters and son by leaving it to them in the form of graduated allowances. The allowance of each of the girls ranges from $1 a day up to $2,500 a year at marriage, and each is to receive $15,000 in cash and an increased income of $3,500 after ten years of married life. The son is to be educated at Yale and is to be allowed spending money at the rate of $10 a month between the ages of 10 and 15, increasing to $100 a month between the ages of 21 and 28. After that he is to receive $30,000 in cash and an income of $2,500—provided he has taken his college diploma. Next to making a young man earn his own money this is the wisest way in which it could be given him. The graduated income plan should compel daughters and son alike to begin their careers on a moderate scale, and if they have any share of their father's industry and good sense it will have a chance to develop by the time they come into possession of the major part of their patrimony. Ruskin and Zola are right in holding that a father is under no obligations to give his children independent fortunes. In most cases it is the worst thing that could be done for them, especially when they come into possession of the money early in life and lay out their future careers on the scale of the millionaire idler. It would be a blessing to many sons and daughters of rich men if Mr. Maresi's style of will were in more general use.

Solution of Iowa Normal School Problem.

Senator Talleman's bill providing that the Iowa State Education Examiners shall recognize diplomas of any college, academy, or university maintaining a course of study equivalent to that of the State Normal School should be passed. There is strong opposition to it on the very grounds that should cause its passage. The friends of the Cedar Falls Normal School oppose it because they believe it would mean a decreased attendence at that institution, although it is already overcrowded. On the other hand, the representatives from the towns that are quarreling over the location of the three proposed additional normal schools realize that no more institutions of the kind will be needed if the Talleman bill should pass. The chief argument now used in favor of the establishment of new institutions is that the Cedar Falls school is unable to furnish as many teachers as are needed. But there is no reason why the graduates of other schools that give adequate instruction along the same lines should not be permitted to teach. This is what the Talleman bill proposes. It will save the State much money and be of advantage to everybody. It should be passed, and if passed quickly it will expedite business in the Legislature by removing the normal school contests that now delay legislation.

IN EVERY SENSE A BLUNDER.

The construction by the United States government with its own money of the Nicaragua ship canal will be without justification unless that canal is of value to American trade in times of peace or will put this country in a more advantageous position in times of war. The expenditure of money on a canal which, while of value to the commerce of foreign nations, would hardly benefit that of the United States, and which would aid its enemies more than itself in the event of war, would evoke energetic protests from all genuine Americans.

THE TRIBUNE prints in another column a letter to a New York paper from Joseph Nimmo Jr., in which he points out the necessary effect of the commercial and military neutrality of a canal built subject to the conditions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The data collected by Mr. Nimmo indicate that 95 per cent of the tonnage which would pass through the Nicaragua Canal would belong to Great Britain and other foreign nations. Only 5 per cent would be American. As the State department and the British Ambassador are determined that no discriminative protection shall be extended to American vessels the percentage of American tonnage will not increase.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty assumed that private capital furnished by Englishmen or Americans, or both, would build the Nicaragua Canal. Had that project been carried out no discrimination in favor of American ships would have been expected. The canal company would have followed that policy which brought in the most money. But the theory of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is that the United States shall build the canal, not so much to swell the volume of its own commerce as to furnish facilities to the commerce of other nations in the ratio of 19 to 1. That is not a business-like proposition. American taxpayers have too many home uses for their money to spend much of it for the almost exclusive benefit of the world at large.

Looking at the question from a military point of view, Mr. Nimmo contends that the United States will be better off in the event of war with the isthmus as a barrier than with the isthmus pierced by a canal which is as open to the fleets of an enemy as it is to those of the United States. It took the Oregon much longer to reach the West Indies from the Pacific coast than it would have taken if there had been a Nicaragua Canal. But without a canal the United States can send from the Atlantic to the Pacific 700,000 men within thirty days. It can send by rail faster than it could send by a vessel going through the canal the largest guns used on warships. The sixty-five-ton guns of the Oregon were sent to it by rail. The United States with its railroad route across the continent available at all times occupies a stronger position than it would with a neutralized canal, though not so strong a position as it would with a canal which it alone could use in time of war.

The Hay-Pauncefote Nicaragua Canal would benefit the commercial interests of Great Britain and other countries far more than it will those of the United States. In the event of war it would put this country in a worse position than it occupies now. Last but not least, the infraction of the Monroe doctrine by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be sanctioned and solemnly ratified if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty runs the gantlet of the Senate successfully. It is better a thousand times over that there should be no Nicaragua Canal than one which cuts through the Monroe doctrine as well as the isthmus.

LEARY'S MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.

Captain Richard Leary, naval commander of Guam, is getting to be as importunate as the horse leech's daughter. Scarcely a mail reaches the Navy department from Guam which does not contain pressing requests for all sorts of appliances which Captain Leary looks upon as essential to his task of civilizing the natives and transferring them into American citizens in the shortest possible period.

In his latest communication Captain Leary urges the department to make all possible haste in sending him a library and a large consignment of musical instruments. He does not specify what kind of library he needs, or whether the books are intended as a reference or a circulating library. In the present state of culture at Guam, which as yet has no kindergartens, normal schools, or woman's clubs, it is not likely that Captain Leary would have need of such a collection of books as is to be found in the Newberry or Public Library of Chicago, still less that the Guamites are clamoring for extra-illustrateds and first editions. As they are profoundly ignorant of the English language, the Navy department might send him a shipload of Congressional Records, Patent office and department reports. They never would be missed here, and they would make an imposing display in Guam and impress the natives with the superior learning of the Western world.

Captain Leary is equally indefinite as to the kind of musical instruments he wishes or the kind of music with which he proposes to stir the souls of Guam and keep the natives from "treason, stratagems, and spoils." Evidently he does not intend to harmonize his native subjects with the symphonies of Beethoven and Tschaikowsky, or with the music dramas of Wagner, or the operas which Mr. Grau has so persistently imposed upon our own afflicted people. Perhaps he intends to "soothe their savage breasts" with a flood of Oriental music, in which case Secretary Long might send him a cargo of gongs, tam-tams, bells, kotos, and samisens. If, on the other hand, he proposes to educate them in Western music, the preliminary work might be accomplished with a shipload of mechanical pianos, hand-organs, and gramophones, adapted for two-steps and rag time.

In any event, if Captain Leary wishes libraries and musical instruments, he should have them, only the department should not fly over the heads of the Guamites in filling the assignment. It is somewhat difficult to keep up with Captain Leary's march of civilization, but he should have everything within reason. His demands thus far are comparatively mild, frequent as they are. Probably the next mail from Governor Leary will demand opera troupes, skyscrapers, elevated roads, art galleries, athletic clubhouses, and natatoriums. Then it will be time to call a halt upon his dizzy promotion of civilization in Guam.

THE RECKLESS EULOGIST.

The remarks made at the grave and concerning the death of William Goebel recall the lines—

While some surviving friend supplies
"Hic jacet," and a hundred lies.

Mr. Beckham, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, who, now that Mr. Goebel is dead, calls himself Governor, said in his remarks at the funeral of the latter that "the chief characteristic of this great man to which I would especially direct your attention was his love and devotion to the law. Throughout all his career he always acted within the limits of the law."

Allowances must be made for the eulogistic nature of funeral oratory, especially when the orator is the political heir-at-law of the deceased, but it is going too far beyond bounds to describe Goebel as a man characterized by "love and devotion to the law." The characterization is accurate only if "law" is defined not as "the perfection of reason" but as "a sort of hocus-pocus science that smiles in yer face while it picks yer pocket." That election measure, the enactment of which Goebel secured so that he might be put in the gubernatorial chair by the votes of the minority, is evidence of his utter contempt for law. Mr. Watterson did not exaggerate when he said: "The annals of free government will be sought in vain for anything approaching it in shameless effrontery and unconcealed deformity."

Goebel went outside the law, in his anxiety to become Governor, when he obtained the enactment of his returning board law. So contemptuous of law was he that he was not content to remain within the limits of his own measure. He asked his partisan returning board to violate it by going behind the returns and throwing out the votes cast in a number of counties, so that a certificate of election, to which he was not entitled, might be given him. He was bitterly disappointed because only one of the three members would consent to do this.

Another eulogist of Goebel says he was "murdered for his devotion to the cause of the people." He may have been murdered by some kinsman or friend of Sanford, whom he shot down years before, or he may have been murdered by some reckless mountaineer. But in neither case did "devotion to the cause of the people" send him to his grave. The subversion of the will of the people, the substitution of the rule of the minority for that of the majority, the overthrow of a fundamental principle of free institutions are not evidence of devotion to the people. In all that Goebel did he worked for himself alone and against the people.

BULLER'S THIRD DEFEAT.

The news from the Boer camp that General Buller has been repulsed a third time at the hands of the Boers, and has again withdrawn to his old camp south of the Tugela, is not surprising. After the failure of Spion Kop, the similar withdrawal from Molen's Drift was to be expected. It is simply a further proof that the Boer lines between General Buller and Ladysmith are too strong to be broken through with his present army. Some hundreds of killed and wounded British soldiers have been added to the casualty list and the situation is otherwise apparently unchanged.

General Buller's boast that he would relieve Ladysmith within a week remains as empty as it seemed when uttered in the shadow of his preceding defeat. Why he should have made that assertion, and why he should have made this new attempt without reinforcements, is something of a mystery. Before pronouncing any hasty verdict upon the quality of the Natal commander's judgment it may be well to wait and see whether there has not been some degree of method in his madness—whether he may not have uttered his boast and led this comparatively hopeless advance for a valid purpose that is not yet apparent. It is known that General Kitchener has left Cape Town with an army at least as large as that under Buller, but the direction in which he has gone is kept secret. It seems at least plausible that this body of men is about to strike the enemy at an unexpected point, and that General Buller has been instructed to coöperate by keeping the Boers busy while the larger plan is being worked out.

If this construction be put upon the latest retreat across the Tugela it is not so humiliating to the British as it must otherwise be. But in any case the rôle in which General Buller has been appearing up to date is far from desirable, either for him or for the unfortunate men who lie dead or wounded as the result of his reverses. The gloom and mourning in London will be deepened with the receipt of the Tugela news, and the moral tension in England is fast approaching that felt in the North after the second battle of Bull Run. The plight of the English is not to be envied.

COAL FAMINE IN EUROPE.

The statement that soft coal is selling at $11 a ton in London and that all Europe is suffering from a coal famine is of more cheerful significance to Americans than to Europeans. It indicates some interesting possibilities both for our coal mining industry and for our steel and iron trade. The coal mines of England and of the continent are becoming exhausted or have been sunk so deep that it is increasingly difficult to work them. The universal manufacturing activity of the last year has used up the surplus. Probably the shortage that is troubling London, Sheffield, Birmingham, and other manufacturing centers in England is due largely to a temporary neglect of the coal carrying trade by the railways; but the fact remains that England and all Europe cannot maintain their present rate of coal consumption without importing large quantities.

Everything points to an extensive coal export trade from the United States to Europe in the near future. If bituminous coal is $11 a ton in London there is no reason why the tension should not be relieved immediately by American shipments. Soft coal of the finest quality can be mined in West Virginia in unlimited quantities at $1, can be shipped by rail on a descending grade all the way to the coast, and can be delivered on shipboard and landed at Liverpool or London for $3 to $5 a ton. The same is true of the seaboard cities of the continent if tariff restrictions are removed. The present movement in France to remit the import duties on coal indicates the trend of events in that direction. Hitherto the prices have not been favorable to an American export trade in coal. Last year we sent only 51 tons to the United Kingdom, 1,554 tons to France, 9 tons to Germany, and 33,708 to the rest of Europe. While this was a falling off from the trade with England, France, and Germany in 1898, it was a considerable increase in the total European trade, and the trend of the statistics on the subject shows that we have already entered upon an increasing coal export trade to Europe.

Our exports to British North America have in the last three years been steadily increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year. The future will probably show a similar increase in the movement toward Europe. This fact is full of promise for the settlement of the persistent mining labor troubles in this country and for the placing of miners' wages on a living basis. If the Eastern mines can find a steady and lucrative export trade, and if the Eastern mine owners can pay good wages and give steady employment to their men the situation in the West will settle itself.

If Europe is compelled to come to the United States for a large part of its coal the result is likely to be as favorable for our steel industries as for the coal miners. Any marked and permanent difference in the value of coal will give us a corresponding advantage in the manufacture of steel for export purposes. Americans have been able to underbid European manufacturers during the last year or two in such degree as to secure many large Asiatic and European contracts. The United States is now the greatest steel-producing nation in the world, and nothing will more certainly insure the continuance of this supremacy than the advantage of cheap and abundant coal. As long as we can maintain the enormous export trade in manufactures which we now hold there is reason to expect continued prosperity.

THE LANGTRY-ASTOR-WALES AFFAIR.

If some of the New York papers are to be believed, the Society of that city, which should be spelled with a large S, is all agog because of Mrs. Lily Langtry, Mrs. William Astor, the leader of the Four Hundred, and the Prince of Wales. The story, if true, is interesting. In brief, Mrs. Langtry, being about to give a tea for the benefit of the British hospital fund, naturally wished for patronesses, and applied to Mrs. Astor for permission to place her name at the head. The rest of the conventional lot would then of course promptly fall into line. Mrs. Astor, however, not only declined the use of her name but, it is said, snubbed Mrs. Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry, however, was not so easily squelched, having a friend at court. She promptly communicated with the Prince of Wales, through a common friend, Lady Randolph Churchill, and the Prince as promptly replied that Mrs. Langtry might say to Mrs. Astor that unless she headed the list of patronesses Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, Mrs. Astor's daughter, would find the doors of London society shut in her face. Mrs. Astor, like Davy Crockett's coon, at once came down. Her name was placed at the head of Mrs. Langtry's list, and all the rest of the conventional patronesses tumbled over each other in their haste to get their names on also. They can do without many things in this world, but the entrée into British society is the one thing they cannot do without.

If this story be not a fabrication, it will cause considerable comment touching the humiliation Society with the big S has had to endure in knuckling down to Mrs. Langtry and the impudence of Mr. Albert Edward in dictating to society this side of the water. So far as the humiliation is concerned, the Four Hundred will have little sympathy, for Mrs. Langtry is as well behaved and much better looking than some of them. But some American woman of spirit should have the opportunity to give Albert Edward a piece of her mind as to his effrontery in meddling with a matter that does not in the least concern him. If the unpleasantness over a century ago between George the Third and George Washington had resulted differently, and the United States of America were today a colony of Great Britain, Albert Edward might with social propriety assume to dictate to the society of New York what it must do or must not do. It would have to dance when he pulled the strings. But the unpleasantness did not result that way. It left this country free in every particular from English dictation, and the Prince of Wales has been guilty of unpardonable impudence to society and rudeness to Mrs. Astor in forcing her to submit to the requests of his friend, Mrs. Langtry.

Assuming the story to be true, it is to be regretted that Mrs. Ogilvy Haig had not the firmness to lodge a complaint with the Queen against the conduct of her eldest son. Victoria has some well defined notions about the social proprieties, and more than once has brought Albert Edward up with a round turn. At her command every door in England, from John o' Groat's to Land's End, would have opened to Mrs. Ogilvy Haig and her mother, and they could have walked in with high heads. Now they must enter shamefacedly, having purchased the right by going to the social Canossa—if the story be true.

WHERE MICAWBERS CONGREGATE.

Those who would recall the leisurely life of a past age when people were wont to wait, Micawber-like, for something to "turn up" need only to ride down-town on an Indiana avenue car in order to enjoy that privilege. At Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue every passenger becomes a Micawber, waiting for a Cottage Grove car to turn up and carry him along to his destination. But there is not always a Micawber's philosophy to make the waiting endurable, and if the ears of members of street car companies are susceptible to the burning said to be caused by the personalities indulged in by friends and enemies, then these appendages of Chicago railway magnates ought to be in a blaze.

For as there is not a perfect understanding and sympathy between the two lines the waiting is sometimes prolonged, as is also the string of expectant Indianas. The car companies seem to have done much to obviate the necessity for so primitive a system, and the fact that they have not yet been successful proves the present imperfection of street railways and also demonstrates the fact that Indiana avenue cars are only intended for the leisure classes.

MR. FRICK is credited with an intention to sue Andrew Carnegie for $21,000,000. Perhaps Mr. Frick wants to found a few libraries himself.

THE idea of a two-and-a-half-cent dinner is not absolutely original with Berlin. George Francis Train has been heard to say that five cents' worth of peanuts will make a good meal for two men

PROMINENT among the men who love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil may be classed the Third Ward burglars.

THROUGH fear of destroying the temporary bridges and trestles at Joliet the bear trap dam was raised a day or two ago, and the sewage was turned back into the lake again for the time being. The next thing will be a howl from Detroit and Buffalo.

THE new rule for street car conductors may be formulated thus: "If the fellow refuses to pay his fare, eject him in the presence of the passenjare."

ONE of the men who pumped lead so successfully into that West Madison street burglar last Saturday night while the fellow was trying to escape from him is quoted as saying he is "sorry the man is dead." What occasion is there to be sorry? If his story is true he never did a more righteous act in his life.

CONCERNING the report that Miss Miller has rejected him, Dr. Chauncey Mitchell Depew says: "Nonsense! Miss Miller does not think any more of me than she does of a signpost." Well, that may be true, too.

JUDGE BURKE'S idea of a church trust will not meet with serious opposition among thoughtful folk. The churches would seem to be entitled to an equitable division of the prophets.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Seeing Philadelphia.

"You want to see the town, sir? All right. Get in."

The Philadelphia cabby looked at the stranger, who had just emerged from one of the most respectable hotels in the city and expressed an inclination to be driven around to see the sights.

"Ever been here before, sir?"

"Passed through here once or twice. That's all. Never really saw the town. Show me what there is to be seen."

With another searching glance at his passenger the driver mounted to his seat and drove off.

All the world knows that Philadelphia consists of the following streets:

Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, and Pine,
Market, Arch, Race, and Vine,

with others not necessary to enumerate, crossing one another generally at the most correct and decorous of right angles.

Cabby drove with graduated speed along several of those notable thoroughfares where the solid people of Philadelphia live, move leisurely, and have their being; where the houses all look alike, mile after mile; where the front steps—same number in each—all run up to the front door at the same angle; and where the housecats themselves, having wandered incautiously out of doors, sometimes get lost through inability to distinguish their own particular dwelling from the others.

He went through several other streets of the same kind, with here and there a church at regular intervals.

The stranger in the cab was surprised to notice, wherever he went, that troops of properly dressed little children, principally girls, with books in their hands, monopolized the sidewalks, moving in procession in various directions.

It was the same on both sides of the street.

Nothing but children. Orderly, decorous children. All with their best clothes on.

"Isn't there anything else to be seen here?" he called out to the driver.

"Yes, sir."

The driver turned to the right at the next street crossing, then to the left at the end of a half mile, and to the right again when further on, but it was the same.

Nothing but processions of children.

With neat little flat books in their hands.

"Say, driver, how long have we been out?" he asked, in a loud, impatient voice.

"About two hours and a half."

"What the dickens and Tom Walker does all this mean? Is there nothing going on in Philadelphia today but good little girls?"

"The National Sunday School association meets here today, sir. Special services in all the churches. I thought that was what you would like to see, sir."

"The blankety blankpation you did! Drive back to the hotel as quick as you can get there, you blank fool, or I'll break your head!"

"Yes, sir."

Cabby had sized him up for a visiting clergyman.

The Sweet Young Thing.

"The funny thing about pulling molasses candy," said the dear little girl, "is that it makes your hands and the candy both white!"

PERSONALS.

The President of Switzerland receives a salary of $2,700 a year, and the law forbids him a second term.

Henry Somerset, son of Lady Henry Somerset, is among the volunteers who have started for south Africa.

Queen Victoria still adheres to a set of dietary rules and health prescriptions given to her many years ago by her physician, Sir William Jenner.

The fireplace in the dining-room of Captain Sigsbee's Washington home is decorated with carved wood from the wreck of the battleship Maine.

M. A. P. says that Captain McCalmont of the Warwickshire militia bears such a resemblance to the Prince of Wales that he has often been mistaken in public places for his Royal Highness.

Lord Lovat, who has taken 150 Scotch gillies to south Africa, is chief of Clan Fraser and head of one of the oldest families in Scotland. He is among the few Scotch nobles who are devoted Roman Catholics.

The Duke of Cambridge has received more army pensions than any other member of the English royalty. In 1850 he was granted $60,000 a year. As Field Marshal his annuity was $22,500, and he occupies a residence rent and tax free the equivalent of $12,500 a year.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR NOTES.

The Duke of Portland has sent to Lord Kitchener a magnificent charger.

Many Cretans residing in Athens have offered their services to the British War office.

Most of the English railways have agreed to keep places open for employés who go to the war.

A London firm recently sent 100,000 packets of stationery as a free gift to south African soldiers.

Some of the Boer rifles taken by the British are double-barreled muzzle-loaders of a pattern made over thirty years ago.

President Steyn has ordered that none of the English army medical staff or Red Cross bearers are to be taken prisoners.

Major General Yule is now Colonel Yule, as he reverted to his substantive rank when put on the invalid list and sent home to England.

British military authorities are advertising in Ireland for wheelwrights and blacksmiths to enlist for one year at 50 cents a day and everything found.

Many would-be volunteers at the Cape are debarred by restrictions imposed by insurance companies, which charge an extra 5 per cent on soldiers' policies.

The War office has decided that in case a soldier is reported missing the payment of allowance to his family shall be continued until more definite information comes.

A widow at Northampton, England, died of hemorrhage of the brain, caused by intense mental strain she suffered on hearing that her two sons had fallen in battle in south Africa.

A certificated nurse who applied to the War office for a place was told that if all volunteers were accepted there would be a nurse for every wounded soldier and some to spare to the Boers.

Sunday is observed as a day of rest by mutual agreement between the besiegers and defenders of Mafeking. The British indulge in cricket matches and a band makes music in the market square.

At a Wolverhampton football match a noncommissioned officer of a volunteer regiment sang "Soldiers of the Queen" before the grand stand, containing 2,000 people, and collected $250 for the war fund.

Boer soldiers are printing in camp a paper, the Volksstern, its reporters and printers having been gathered into the sams commando for the purpose of doing the newspaper work during leisure hours.

Earl Spencer refuses to allow the bells in the schools on his estates to be rung on festival occasions during the war, on the ground that it is unbecoming while the nation's soldiers are dying in south Africa.

POST-NUPTIAL PARAGRAPHS.

A St. Louis man has been jailed for calling his wife a "rubber-neck." When he heard the sentence he remarked, "Well, I swan!"—New York Press.

Thorne—"Do you think there will ever be such a thing as universal peace?" Bramble—"I am sure there will not be. My wife would never agree to it."—New York Journal.

"Don't you often long for the freedom of your former life?" asked the visitor at the prison. "Not much," replied the convict. "I was sent here for having four wives."—Philadelphia North American.

"Can you forgive me and love me still," said the newly made bride, "when I confess that my teeth are artificial?" "Thank heaven!" cried the groom, as he snatched off his wig, "now I can cool my head."—Answers.

"George," murmured the young wife, "am I as dear to you now as I was before we married?" "I can't exactly tell," replied the husband, absent-mindedly; "I didn't keep any account of my expenses then."—Detroit Free Press.

Judge—"You say that words passed between the accused and his wife. Did you hear what they were?" Witness—"No, I didn't hear them, but I saw them." Judge—"Saw them?" Witness—"Yes; they were in the dictionary that he threw at her."—Boston Transcript.

South African "Cops."

Roundsman Clubbem—"They must have a pretty husky set of boys on the police force in south Africa."

Sergeant Kluze—"Yes?"

Clubbem—"Yes. I see 15,000 British soldiers couldn't hold one kop down."—Baltimore American.

Bryan's Unconscious Irony.

"We can afford," says Bryan, in regard to Kentucky, "to permit the Republicans to enjoy the monopoly of force and threats." The patriotic purity of the Goebel law and the totally unarmed condition of Kentucky Democrats strike Bryan as a sublime exhibition of popular government and moral courage.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Downward Career.

Kid McCoy announces that he has abandoned pugilism for Wall street. For the son of a minister, this young man's downward flight is something unprecedented.—Washington Post.

Mystery Explained.

One reason why the esteemed Mr. Macrum declines to talk may be because he has nothing worth talking about.—Baltimore News.

WHY WE ARE A NERVOUS PEOPLE

Number 1. Five minutes at a Quick Lunch Counter.

YOU climb up on a high stool, fighting for space at the counter, with men on either side, whose elbows are in your face.

Sixty-two male citizens, perched on similar stools about the hollow square, gorge rapidly on pie and "dairy dishes." Inside the square eight heroic women, in unlike forms of black and white, fight to protect the towering pyramids of pie and doughnuts from utter rout. The men on the outside are soldiers, with but ten minutes' respite from the daily battle, which is never ended.

The instant you succeed in struggling to the top of a stool one of the beleaguered garrison inside the square rushes forward. She rises inside the square rushes forward. She risen inside the square rushes forward. She juggles in the air for a fraction of a second. Then a stone ware plate, a glass of water, a knife, fork, and spoon, and a paper napkin bang and clatter on the hardwood counter before you.

At the same instant her face, which is a living interrogation point, catches your eye.

"Hurry up and order," it commands, without speaking a word. "This is a quick lunch room and time is even more precious than pie."

"Pork and beans, pie, and coffee," you say quickly, trembling lest you delay the game.

Then above the clatter and tumult wails a nasal cry.

"Pork and."

Up at the front of the room a neurotic young woman is cooking fifteen dishes on fifteen separate fires. At the same time her ears are strained to catch the shrill orders of the garrison inside the besieged pie counter. Half a dozen voices are shrieking at once. She fails to distinguish them.

"Come again," sings the cook in a shrill falsetto.

"Pork and."

ONE OF THE BELEAGUERED GARRISON.

"Rare cut."

"Mince it."

But the cook is a wonder worker. Like a cork she bobs to the surface on the ocean of "short orders."

"Rare cut," "Mince it," she warbles like the fag end of a chorus. Then, in a burst of triumphant melody: "Take away your pork and."

You drink a pint of iced water and look around you.

Through the narrow door in front men are projected into the street as if by a catapult; at the same time other men are sucked in, as if an air pump was at work.

Men, disabled by bullets of pie and "sinkers," fall off the stools and disappear, but the ragged ranks are instantly filled by the reserves in waiting. Always, during the "rush hours," the women inside the hollow square face a solid, unbroken phalanx of rapidly moving jaws.

Soiled dishes are dragged from the counter by the garrison and tumble down into a tireless, endless railroad, which rushes away to the rear, carrying the wounded to the temporary hospital for dirty china. The dishes clash and clatter, the cutlery rattles and clanks, and the railway creaks and groans.

Sixty-two pairs of jaws beat time to the music. Sixty-two water glasses and coffee

ON THE FIRING LINE.

cups clink against hardwood. Higher, carrying the air, rise the shrill, nasal sopranos of the garrison.

Now and then the hospital accommodations prove inadequate. Dishes and glasses are put out of service more rapidly than the railroad can carry them away. Then they are dumped into huge sledges, sitting flat on the floor inside the hollow square. Finally one of these supply wagons threatens to collapse under its towering load.

"Dish-wash," sings one of the pie counter heroines.

The swinging doors at the rear end burst open as before a tornado. In dashes a man, with bare arms and blue apron, a look of heroic resolve on his face. In one hand he carries his weapon, a long, heavy iron hook.

Down past the firing line he rushes, his eyes fixed firmly on the loaded sledge. The iron hook is caught in a loop of rope at one end. He turns his back to the foe and starts for the rear, the load of soiled dishes clattering and banging along the floor after him.

"TAKE AWAY YOUR PORK AND."

Still sixty-two jaws champ steadily; the dishes rattle; the iced water gurgles; the stools along the firing line are emptied and filled; the pyramids of pie crumble and are built anew; while high above the din sound the tired voices of the chorus and the cook, wailing:

"Pork and."
"Come again."
"Take away your pork chops."

Your "pork and" lies untouched upon the counter. You are fascinated by the time-saving, ear-splitting conflict between appetite and pie.

In low whispers, which are perfectly audible under the high-pitched uproar, two men on adjoining stools are discussing business between bites.

"My commission 'll be two fift'. He's gone over to the bank now to get the money. Got to get back in five minutes to meet him."

He leaps off the stool and rushes down the narrow aisle to the door, out of range of the rapid-fire coffee urns and iced water tanks. When you turn back to the counter the "pork and" has disappeared. The garrison is quick to take advantage of the slightest lack of attention on the part of the besiegers. Pie and coffee and a red check lie before you.

CARRYING OFF THE WOUNDED.

Time is money at a quick lunch counter, and the man who does not keep his jaws in constant commission need expect small quarter.

"Yesterday," says the proprietor, "we fed 838 people between 11 and 2 o'clock."

Possessed by a laudable ambition to break that record daily, it is plain why a man who masticates affects him like an attack of St. Vitus' dance.

Bankers, newsboys, lawyers, cab drivers, and dry goods clerks fight side by side in the ranks, each doing his best to surmount the kopje of pie and doughnuts before him. All alike, are volunteers in the democracy of dyspepsia. For all alike the clock on the wall remorselessly ticks off the seconds.

"Hurry!" says the clock; "Hurry!" say the dishes as they clash and clatter along their endless railroad to the hospital; "Hurry!" jangles the cutlery as it falls on the hardwood counter; "Hurry!" say the garrison with their eyes, as they rush from point to point of attack behind the hollow square.

At last you escape. You are shot out into the quiet street, where there is only the clang of the street car gong and the roar of the city to soothe the ear. From behind

AFTER THE BATTLE.

you, out of the half-open door, sounds a parting wail:

"Take away your wheats!"
"You look back at the sign over the door. "Quickest Lunch in the City," it reads. "No Delays. Everything ready."

Then you know one of the reasons why we are a nervous people.

FRESH SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

QUININE AND MALARIA.—In an article by Dr. Monaco in the Atti del Lincei on the action of quinine on the parasite of malaria it is shown that certain strengths of the drug cause the expulsion of the parasites from the red blood corpuscles when the parasites are in their second or adult stage. There seems to be still some doubt as to the exact dose of quinine which ought to be administered to effect cure of spring fever, and the amount seems to vary with the peculiarities of various patients. From these experiments, however, it would appear that the doses usually given are excessive, and that a more rational dose would lie between half a grammne and a grammne of the bisulphate of quinine. Too strong solutions seem to cause paralysis of the parasites and to prevent their expulsion from the blood corpuscles.

GENIUS IN FAMILIES.—In the Rivista Moderna Professor Arenfeld says all the men of genius are first-born or second sons. Luther, Schopenhauer, Dante, Raphael, Da Vinci, Heine, Goethe, Shelley, Milton, Byron, Leopardi, Molière, Carlyle, and Rossini, among many others, were all first-born or only sons. Beethoven, Cuvier, Michael Angelo, Rousseau, Pascal, and Garibaldi were second sons. The professor further states that the third son may be an eminent person, but that a fourth, fifth, or sixth child will never be a shining light. However, for the consolation of the youngest sons in large families, it is further stated that after the sixth child the rest may again become men of talent.

EUCLID'S TREATMENT OF RATIO AND PROPORTION.—In an article in the School World on the teaching of proportion for use in geometry Professor Hill of University College, London, says one of the greatest difficulties encountered by the beginner in geometry is to understand the theory of ratio and proportion. The more he has studied Euclid's treatment of the subject in his fifth book the more his admiration for what Euclid accomplished. Professor de Moyan said that it and Aristotle's logic were the two most unobjectionable and unassailable treatises ever written. Euclid's fifth book is an algebraic not a geometric treatise, but it differs from the corresponding portion of elementary algebra usually taught in schools by being applicable to magnitudes which have no common measure. Usually a teacher supplies his pupils with simple algebraic proofs of Euclid's propositions, but such proofs are only valid when all the ratios concerned are ratios of magnitudes which have a common measure.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECT OF PRIMITIVE MATHEMATICS.—In an article (Die Mathematik der Oceanier), in the Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift Herr Frobenius gives lists of numerals from numerous localities and classifies them into groups which fall naturally into geographical districts. The group which has practically only two numerals lies to the south of Indonesia—i. e., part of New Guinea and Australia. That with five is found in the middle district—i. e., in portions of New Guinea—while that with ten numerals is characteristic of the northern district, whence it has spread into Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia. Herr Frobenius notes the various exceptions and vari

MUSIC, LITERATURE, BOOKS, POLITICS, GOSSIP FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

New Electric Railway System.

Sheffield Tramway Committee to Make Test of Invention Which Furnishes Current from Series of Boxes Set Between Rails and Dead Except When Car Is Passing.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SHEFFIELD, Jan. 22.—The problem of which is the best system of electrical traction for tramway purposes is one that is constantly undergoing new developments, and, although various systems giving more or less satisfaction are now in operation, the evident possibilities of improvement are such that no up-to-date municipal body, managing a town's tramways, can afford to ignore any practicable suggestion.

The Tramways committee of Sheffield is determined not to be behindhand in giving a trial to any proposal which seems to promise well. The tramways of the city were municipalized in 1896, and the committee at once set to work to discover the best system to supersede the old horse traction, which was then in use. Most careful investigations were made, a subcommittee visiting many of the principal cities in Europe and studying all the methods of traction in use. The result was that in a long report the committee recommended the overhead electric system, and, after two years had been spent in reconstructing lines, putting down plant, etc., the system was inaugurated last September.

In the few months that have since elapsed the success of the change has been marked. Although the fares have been reduced by 50 per cent the receipts are now more week by week than at any other period of the tramway history of the city. But the committee, while extending the system in all quarters of the city, in confidence that its present success fully warrants, by no means intends to shut its eyes to the advantages of other systems, and a trial is shortly to be given to an improved system of surface contact, the invention of a Sheffield man.

Plan of New System.

William Aldred of South Brightside Bank, Sheffield, is the patentee of a system upon which he has been at work for several years. He described the object of his invention as being to provide a method of electrically connecting (while running) tram cars to the mains, without the unsightliness or other disadvantages of the overhead system. His system is exceedingly simple; all standards, brackets, overhead wires, and trolley poles which are necessary adjuncts to the overhead method are dispensed with, and instead of them long "skates" are placed underneath cars, these catching the current from a series of boxes placed in the roadway between the rails. The boxes are about sixteen feet apart, and as they do not stand more than half an inch above the level of the surrounding pavement, the inventor claims that they offer no obstruction to horses or traffic.

There are two metal skates or slides placed underneath and running the entire length of the car, and these make a constant contact with the tops of the boxes; sliding, in fact, from one box top to the next as the car proceeds. Inside each box is an electromagnetic switch arrangement, and by the aid of a few storage cells, which are carried underneath the seats of the car, this switch can be made to "close" or "open" the main current as the car passes over. At no time, except when the car is over, and thereby covering these switches, are they "alive," consequently all possibility of danger to horses, etc., is removed.

Mr. Aldred in an interview has explained the working of his system as follows:

"There is, in the first place, a storage cell in the car, and this is the key of the whole system. One terminal of the cell is connected by a wire leading to a bar of flat iron suspended on springs beneath the car. The bar is the same length as the car from end to end, and is suspended so as to just clear the top of the granite sets of the roadway, but at the same time it makes good contact with the cast iron boxes placed in the center of the roadway.

"The distance between the boxes is so arranged that before the flat bar beneath the car leaves one box it is in contact with the next, thus securing continuity of the main current through the motor. The other terminal wire from the storage cell is brought to a brush, shaped somewhat like an anchor, with the flukes downward, which slides upon one of the tramway rails, thus presenting a good bearing surface whichever way the car is going, and also cleaning the rails at the same time.

"The box has two important uses. The top is used as a contact, and each box contains an inexpensive but efficient magnetic arrangement for switching the main current to the motor on and off automatically, and also under the driver's control for stopping and starting the car.

"The main current to drive the motors on the cars is conducted from the positive terminal of the dynamo at the generating station by a well insulated cable, laid under the road between the rails. Branches of smaller cables are let out from this cable to every switchbox, and after reaching and passing through the motor on the car the current returns to the negative terminal of the dynamo by one of the tramway rails, which reaches through the wheels or through another anchor brush on the rail. This rail is bonded through its entire length. The other is not.

"The action of the whole when the cars are running is this: When the flat iron bar brush beneath the car touches the cover of one of the boxes in the roadway a current passes from the storage cell on the car around the magnet on the box. The magnet is thereby excited and attracts the armature which carries the main current, and a contact being made with the poles of the magnet the circuit is completed. After the car has passed and the bar brush ceases to be in contact with the box cover, the current is broken, leaving the line 'dead' and incapable of giving a current till the next car passes over. This process is continued all along the line, so there is no possibility of any person getting a shock. The only part of the 'line' which could produce a shock is that directly under and always covered by the car."

Committee to Investigate.

The practical working of Mr. Aldred's system will no doubt be investigated by the Sheffield Tramway committee in a short time, as soon, in fact, as the preparations which it is now making are completed. They do not see their way to test the "line" in the streets of the city, as the inventor suggested, in order to show the superiority of the system over the overhead wire system, where low bridges present difficulties, but they are laying an experimental line in a large shed used for the storage of cars.

Mr. Aldred is emphatic as to his belief in the practicability of his idea, and he has this ground for confidence, that trials he has carried out on a stretch of "line" about eighty yards long with an old corporation tram car specially fitted up have been quite successful.

Mr. Aldred, who took out his English patent in April, 1895, claims to be the originator of the idea. He estimates the cost of his system as about the same as the cost of the overhead system. To lay down a mile of single track, excluding rails and bonding same, would cost £1,250, or £2,500 for a mile of double track.

Twelve Years a Mahdi Prisoner.

Carl Neufeld Relates to an Audience in Leipzig the Story of His Captivity in the Soudan—Man Who Was Liberated by Lord Kitchener at Omdurman Tells His Story of Suffering—Some Tragic Details.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY CHARLES J. BURT.]

LEIPZIG, Jan. 24.—Carl Neufeld, who was for twelve years a prisoner of the Mahdi, but who was liberated by Lord Kitchener at Omdurman, gave a lecture accompanied with magic lantern illustrations in the main building of the Palm Garden in Leipzig last evening before the Colonial society.

At the time that the Mahdi unfurled his banner in the Soudan, said Mr. Neufeld, the country was in a most deplorable state. The Egyptian government officials conducted the government solely for their own pecuniary benefit, and so it finally came about that the inhabitants regarded the officials as their deadly enemies.

Knowing this, Mehammed Ali Pasha played the part of the deliverer. He defeated the Egyptians at every point and succeeded in winning over the people to his standard.

In 1884 the English government sent Charles George Gordon against the Mahdi, a hero who was revered by friend and foe. His defeat and death (it is certain that he was not killed by the Mahdi's followers) established the power of the Mahdi.

At the death of the Mahdi, in 1885, his successor continued the hostilities against the Egyptians and English, in which at first he was successful.

These were the existing circumstances when Mr. Neufeld arrived at the scene of action. He was present at the battle of Omdurman, where Gordon fell, and other battles. In Assuan he made the acquaintance of Hogal Dufáallah, who made him the offer of 100,000 pounds of rubber for arms and money, a proposal which promised a fortune. As guide he engaged a certain Gabou, against whom he was warned as not trustworthy.

Arriving at Wady Halfa Neufeld came across a party of Arabians who had been bribed to fight against the Mahdi and whom his guide advised him to have nothing to do with.

On the 1st of April Neufeld left Wady Halfa, Hogal promising to buy camels and follow, a promise he had no intention of fulfilling.

On the contrary, he sent the camels back to Assuan under some pretext or other and left the caravan to its fate. His plan was to betray Neufeld into the hands of the Mahdi. Gabou finally left the caravan, recommending in his place a guide named Hassan, who led the caravan a wild goose chase in the desert and in a district infested with dervishes, until finally the caravan was captured by a party of 150 Mahdists.

The followers of the caravan were executed at Dongola, while Neufeld, as an important personage, was reserved for the supreme sentence of the Caliph.

With great suffering Neufeld was dragged after the camels to Omdurman, where the Caliph sentenced him to death. But the question of how he should die delayed the carrying out of the sentence forever, so far as the Mahdi was concerned. At first he was to be hanged, then beheaded, and then crucified, and so it continued until finally the Caliph pardoned him to a miserable existence as prisoner.

In the prison he met many formerly influential and intelligent people, where he gathered much of the information relating to the people and country of the Soudan.

In one instance he was of assistance to the Mahdi as medical adviser, and the Caliph made him a present of an Abyssinian woman as wife. In 1895 this woman, at great risk, smuggled a letter to him from the English officials to "keep up his courage, as he would eventually be freed."

Eight different times this woman showed her devotion by risking her life for her hero, and Neufeld has taken the measures to have her brought to the home of his mother and sister in Germany.

One day as he lay in his dungeon and listened to a terrific cannonade he was on the verge of despair, because he knew the English were attacking Omdurman. After the firing had ceased a number of persons entered his cell, one of them addressing him, "Are you Neufeld?" and he grasped the hand of his liberator. It was the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener.

It took three days to free him from the shackles that had bound him for twelve years.

Arriving in Cairo, he was astounded at the progress the city had made under English influence. Electric lights, electric cars, the typewriter, the phonograph, and many other wonders too numerous to mention.

"It is twenty years since I have seen the fatherland," said Neufeld, "and I cannot describe the pride with which I am filled to return to the land where I was born. The industry and energy which my country has developed during my absence are wonderful to behold."

German Interests in Samoa.

Society for the Advancement of the Colonies Listens to a Lecture on the Kaiser's Latest Acquisition.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GEORGE E. PURUCKER.]

STRASBURG, Jan. 24.—The German Society for the Advancement of Geographical and Colonial Interests recently held a reunion in Strasburg. At the same time and place met also the Colonialists. These political bodies lend their support for the extension of the German fleet.

Numerous persons in uniform, as well as civilians, listened to a lecture by Dr. Philenius on "Samoa." All were greatly interested in Germany's latest colonial acquisition. The lecturer gave a general description of the group of islands, whose central position on the highway of ocean travel he esteemed of vast importance.

Although Germany has lost, say, since 1885, somewhat in commercial strength, yet in Samoa the Germans are said to number 1,200, the English 200, and Americans only seventy persons.

The export of the German trade and plantation companies in 1897 amounted to 800,000 marks. Last year they exported to New Zealand alone 14,000 marks' worth of bananas and pineapples.

Prize for Essays on Evolution.

Anonymous Gift of 30,000 Marks Deposited with Professor Ernst Haeckel of Jena, Leading Disciple of Darwin in Germany, to be Competed For by Students.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—An anonymous Maecenas has deposited a prize fund of 30,000 marks, about $7,500, with Professor Ernst Haeckel of Jena, the foremost disciple of Darwin in Germany; Professor Johann Conrad, the leading political economist at Halle; and Professor Fraas of Stuttgart.

The subject upon which the prize is intended to throw light is: "Was lernen wir aus den Principien der Descendens theorie in Bezug auf die innerpolitische Entwickelung und Gesetzgebung der Staaten?" (What do the principles of evolution teach us with respect to the internal political development and legislation of states?)

The essays must be in German and must be sent to Professor Haeckel in Jena by Dec. 1, 1902. The first prize will be at least 10,000 marks, the second and third not less than 5,000 each, and there will be a sum to recognise other creditable answers to this question.

Honors for Dead Admiral.

Russian Czar and Austrian Emperor Pay Tribute to Constantin Walrond, Who Was Called "Benefactor of Sebastopol" and Made Himself Beloved for His Philanthropy.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—Constantin Walrond, the Admiral of the Russian Mediterranean squadron, who died here one week ago Friday, and whose funeral took place with great pomp last Saturday, was known as the "Benefactor of Sebastopol." When still a comparatively young man he was made Governor General of the Crimean city, and revealed an executive ability not only in state matters but in philanthropic undertakings which won for him the approval of his superiors and the sincere affection of the people.

In order to combat the alcoholism which was creating discord among the lower classes he built at his own risk a theater in which, at cheap prices of admission, folk dramas were performed. He organized people's libraries, soup and tea kitchens, arranged lectures, entertainment and study courses, and in his own life furnished a model of simple, healthful, temperate living.

His final illness was brought on by an act of tender-heartedness characteristic of the man. Riding horseback in the Caucasus one day about a year and a half ago, his dog fell into a lake. To save the animal from drowning he jumped from his horse, partially undressed, and sprang into the water. Heated as he was from riding, the sudden plunge into the cold water produced the nephritic trouble which caused his death.

Although sick during the year and a half, he worked indefatigably, and even after he came to Vienna from Salonica and was told of his dangerous condition, he insisted on attending to his correspondence and to all matters connected with his office as Admiral. The funeral on Saturday was an elaborate one. The Czar sent a special deputation from St. Petersburg, and Emperor Franz Josef ordered the showing of all the honors due an Admiral of the Austrian marine. The Russian church was filled with state dignitaries and diplomatic notables and surrounded by a guard of soldiers mounted and afoot, which, after the ceremony, accompanied the body to the railway, when the departure was made for Odessa.

Franz Josef as Equestrian.

Emperor Franz Josef has commenced his horseback exercise in the so-called Spanish Court Riding School—the royal academy of equestrianism here in Vienna. It was found that the winter months passed without his Majesty being on horseback resulted in his being unusually wearied when compelled to spend several hours each day in the saddle, as he does during the week and more of the spring and autumn maneuvers. Furthermore, his life is so quiet now and his habits so sedentary that his physicians consider regular exercise essential for his well being. Four of his saddle horses have been taken, therefore, to the academy, and the old Emperor rides there for an hour three days in the week.

Plan Animal Exhibit.

At a meeting of the Vienna Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the subject was discussed of holding here in 1902 an exposition in which all the protective societies of the world shall be represented.

It is planned that the exposition shall be in eight sections or divisions, which shall show the feeding, the raising, and the care of animals; their habits and the protecting from disease; the geographical distribution and the utilization of animals in the household, in the public and private life of the people, in war service and in peace, and in the nourishing and clothing of mankind in times past and present; the various products of the animal kingdom, and the cruelty shown animals, and the means applied for the prevention of such cruelty.

The exposition, if carried out as planned, will be held in May or June, 1902, in the Rotunda and the adjoining portion of the Exposition Park, and the profits, if such there be, will be used for the erecting of an anti-cruelty house here in Vienna. Circulars are to be sent to all protective societies throughout the world, cooperation solicited, and the project agitated.

Woman Architect at Work.

A woman architect is the latest feminine innovation to cause the masculine conservatism of this sleepy empire to shudder. This young person bears the name of Erika Paulasz, and is the daughter of a civil engineer in Bistritz, in Transylvania. Having completed a course at Zurich in drafting and architecture, she has appeared before the Hungarian authorities armed with a master mason's certificate and has demanded the permission to practice her profession.

The certificate obviated the necessity of having her pass a thoretical examination, but the regulation practical test, consisting of the directing and managing of a set of workmen on some public building, cannot be omitted, and the early spring will see a bespectacled Board of Examiners watching this young woman ordering about a number of masculines as they toil and labor to erect the structure, which is to prove her abilities as an architect.

Holland's Queen on Skates.

Wilhelmina, an Enthusiastic Devotee of the Sport, Frequently Mingles with People of All Classes on the Ice, and Is but Seldom Recognized by Her Subjects.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY PIERRE N. HOLST.]

STUTTGART, Jan. 20.—Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland, is reported to be not only an enthusiastic devotee of walking and horseback riding but also a lover of skating, with whom few of her sex can cope. As soon as there is any ice in the neighborhood she goes out with some of the ladies and gentlemen of her court to skate where people of all classes are enjoying the sport, and answers the greetings of the poorest peasant with a friendly "Good morning" without being recognized. Once in a while a peasant turns and thinks he sees in the face of the lady who greeted him so pleasantly a resemblance to his sovereign.

Tells of Queer Wills.

Peculiarities of European Noblemen Shown by the Eccentricities of Their Requests—Kaiser Maximilian Wanted Teeth Pulled and Hair Cut After Death.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY PIERRE N. HOLST.]

STUTTGART, Jan. 22.—Some eccentric wills have been recorded by the Italian, Scarlatti. Kaiser Maximilian stated in his last will that he wished his hair cut off and his teeth pulled out after death, that both might be burned to ashes publicly. His body was to be buried in a coffin lined with unslaked lime. A Duke of Normandy wished to be buried before the door of the Cathedral of Rouen, that the people might walk over his body while entering. A M. de Chatelet desired to be buried in an upright position in one of the pillars of the same cathedral, in order that "the common people should not promenade on his stomach." An Englishman who died in Dublin hated the Irish to such a degree that he left an amount of money with which to buy whisky for twenty Irishmen every year on the anniversary of his death. They were to be provided with cudgels and knives and were to drink all the whisky over his grave, "that," as he said, "my immortal soul might see them fight each other to death."

Work of Professor Seler.

Curator of American Department of the Ethnological Museum at Berlin Tells of His Work in Explorations Among Aztec and Maya Races in Mexico, Central and South America.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—It will be recalled that a citizen of New York now resident in Paris, the Duke de Loubat, last summer endowed a chair of American antiquities at the Berlin University. Dr. Eduard Seler, the curator of the American department of the Ethnological Museum (Museum fuer Voelkerkunde), received the appointment to this professorship, and is now lecturing to a class of ten young men, who, without the slightest hope of benefiting practically from his courses, are animated solely by scientific interest.

The subject selected for the present lectures is "Mexikanische Volks und Alterthumskunde" (Mexican Antiquities and Races). Professor Seler discusses the ancient Aztec civilization on broad lines and describes the peoples who were found by Cortez, relating what is known of their manner of life, their habits and customs and religious ideas, their clothing and ornaments, and their houses and tribal and governmental organization. He uses the native "sources" mainly. These are pictorial manuscripts and copies of inscriptions. Professor Seler explains their import and relates as nearly as possible in the words of the Aztec priests the history and traditions of the subjects of the Montezumas.

Courses of the Year.

In the next half year Professor Seler will repeat an introductory course he held when a private docent at the university, giving particular attention to the annals in Aztec. In this connection he will explain the greater part of the Mexican hieroglyphs, especially the names of persons and places. In another series of lectures he will treat the language, civilization, and history of the Maya tribes and in a seminary course will explain a series of Aztec texts. This practical course will give the more serious students an opportunity of diving into the subject independently.

Professor Seler is also preparing courses of lectures on the civilized peoples of South America, the Peruvians and the ancient residents of Bogota. There are no American students now in attendance. Although he has been lecturing as a docent for a number of years he recalls but one American student.

The American department of the Ethnological Museum owes a liberal portion of its collections to the researches of Professor Seler and the Duke de Loubat. He shows seven or eight large cases full of pottery, copper, stone, and wooden implements and wooden and stone images and inscriptions which they collected in Guatemala and Mexico. Professor Seler is now publishing an account of the expedition to the border country of Guatemala and Mexico under the title "Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Expedition des Herzogs von Loubat" ("Scientific Results of the Expedition of the Duke de Loubat.")

Bare Collection Displayed.

Among the objects displayed are results of explorations and excavations of the Lake of Amattitan, south of Guatemala City, the ancient capital of the Cakchiquel Indians; the Pacific slope of Guatemala; from Antigua at the foot of the Volcano del Agua; Mechoacan, and the State of Oaxaca, where antiquities of Zapotec and Mixtec origin were found. The first collections were secured in 1887, the last between 1895 and 1897.

Professor Seler would have extended his explorations into Yucatan, but was compelled on account of fever contracted in Guatemala to abandon the work.

Although he would be the last to make such a claim, Professor Seler has accomplished more, perhaps, than any other European scholar now at work in this field in the elucidation of the pictorial manuscripts. It may be observed parenthetically that the first Bishop of Yucatan, Bishop Landa, began these studies over three centuries ago, publishing a "relation" on the country in 1568. He gave the hieroglyphic signs of the days of the week and the months. His successors, as far as has been discovered, soon lost all zeal for the enlargement of human knowledge, or they were unable to secure the confidence of the native priests.

Professor Seler Talks of Work.

Inasmuch as few men are as well qualified as Professor Seler to speak on this subject, he was asked what progress had been made. He replied that a sharp distinction should be drawn between Mexican and Aztec hieroglyphs.

"The greater part of the Mexican hieroglyphs are understood," he said, "and there is considerable, if not wholly accurate, knowledge of the contents of the pictorial manuscripts.

"More difficult are the Maya hieroglyphs, but progress is being made in their elucidation, too. I am about to publish a treatise on the great figures at Copan, Quirigua, and Palenque."

When asked what was his view of the origin of the American races he said:

"Ich huldige in Beziehung auf den Ursprung der Indianer der Monroe Doctrine." ("In this respect I am a believer in the Monroe doctrine.")

Sees Germany's Great Future.

Professor Delbrueck of the Berlin Agricultural Academy Talks of Development in the Next Century.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Professor Delbrueck, rector of the Agricultural Academy in this city, is no pessimist. At the century celebration of this institution he said:

"It is estimated the population of Germany will be doubled during the twentieth century. Agricultural production will keep pace with this increase. It is, in fact, questionable whether agricultural production will not outrun population. We have the necessary fertilisers in potash deposits and in iron slack, which is rich in phosphoric acid. Nitrogen will be obtained from the air and kept in the soil with the aid of agricultural bacteriology."

Professor Gustav Schmoller, the leading economic authority here, in a naval speech recently took quite different ground, estimating the 53,000,000 Germans of 1900 will number 106,000,000 within seventy years and 212,000,000 within 140 years. He thought the most sanguine expectation the agricultural-ists could reasonably entertain would be to screw production up to 30,000,000 tons of breadstuffs, instead of 15,000,000, as at present. Germany now requires 20,000,000 tons annually, and will need certainly double this amount when the population doubles, and 80,000,000 tons at the end of 140 years.

Therefore Professor Schmoller thinks Germany should strive by every means to increase her manufactured exports so that she will be able to pay for the necessary breadstuffs and raw materials. He thinks with economically interdependent and adjacent countries, probably including Holland, Belgium, and Austria first of all.

Germany's main dependence must be import and export across the seas, and consequently a large fleet is necessary, and consequently German industry and [illegible] to insure against the cutting off of [illegible] mouths supplies.

Holland and Annexation.

Growing Feeling in the Dutch Nation That the Strong Arm of Germany Will Be Needed in the Future—Fear for the Inroads of Some Other Nation to the Detriment of Holland.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—During midsummer the Dutch press was filled with discussions of a possible approachment between Holland and Germany. Some writers proposed a tariff union with Germany, others a central European tariff union, including Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, and Germany, while others still assetered the only mode of saving the Dutch colonies from some day going the way of the Spanish oversea empire was annexation to Germany.

The prospect that Germany would construct a series of canals between her rivers, and, as some German economists hoped, so deprive the Dutch steamship lines of the traffic from the industrial regions of Germany that now passes through the Rhine was also an important factor in the dog-day discussions of this academic theme.

The dog-days are gone, and the great Rhine-Elbe Canal will not drown anybody's cats for many years to come, as the Cologne Volkszeitung scornfully remarked lately.

But the Hollanders have not quit discussing annexation. The Transvaal war is a reminder that England took Cape Colony away from Holland nearly a century ago, and there is renewed anxiety about the future of the Dutch East Indies. I have seen a private letter from a Dutch merchant which shows that the change of sentiment towards Germany during the last twelve months has been revolutionary. Holland had leaned distinctly towards France ever since the Franco-Prussian war, appearing to believe Germany bent upon conquest. Germany went about her business, and left the Hollanders severely alone, and now they come knocking at the door of the empire which they left some four centuries ago.

But let the Dutch merchant speak for himself. After acquitting the English people of the sins of the government, which he characterizes as a band of rogues, he asks:

"Who will protect Holland should some power undertake on equally flimsy pretexts as the English availed themselves of in attacking Transvaal, to rob us of the remainder of our colonies? The powers who guarantee us our neutrality would probably protect us against direct attack, but which would stir itself to save our colonies? The Spanish and the Transvaal wars have opened our eyes to our own dangers.

"Our pleasant neutrality dream is over. We must look for protection in other quarters, for we are too weak to defend ourselves. The German empire is alone able to afford this protection. We already almost belong to the empire by virtue of racial kinship and geographical situation. The empire would surely receive us if we knocked for admittance, say, under about the same conditions that Bavaria obtained.

"In exchange for the defense of our interests by land and sea we would deliver to Germany our valuable colonies, our harbors, and a seafaring, industrious, frugal population.

"You know me for a dyed-in-the-wool Hollander, and will no doubt rub your eyes when you find me, who used to be counted, and justly, too, as a Germanophobe, advocating annexation to Germany.

"Hundreds of other merchants have reached the same conclusions as myself. We rejoiced when it was announced Germany was preparing to increase her navy, and hope the bill will pass without material changes."

England Takes War Measure.

Forbids Exportation of Carbolic Acid to Prevent Boers from Securing Material from Which High Explosives Are Manufactured and Works Hardship to Germany.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY CHARLES J. BURT.]

LEIPSIG, Jan. 20.—The English government issued an order on Jan. 11 prohibiting the exportation of carbolic acid. As the English coal tar is especially rich in carbolic acid, and as England uses more gas than all the other European nations put together, other nations are more or less dependent on England for the carbolic acid used for industrial as well as for medicinal and disinfecting purposes.

Germany is especially hard hit in certain branches of industry, and technical papers have raised a great cry over this measure, which threatens to paralyze the traffic in this article. The probable object of the measure is to prevent exportation to south Africa.

Melinite, lyddite, and other explosives are made from carbolic acid.

Talks of Brazilian Trade.

Former Ambassador, Speaking Before Hamburg Branch of German Colonial Society, Explains Why England and United States Lead in Markets of South American Republics.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAMBURG, Jan. 20.—The competition between America, Germany, and England for the trade of Brazil was described in an address before the Hamburg division of the German Colonial society by a former German Ambassador. The only other countries which are attempting to do business in Brazil are Belgium and France, which, however, are hardly to be taken into consideration. England takes the first place in regard to railroads, but is closely rivaled by America and Germany in shipping.

In Pernambuco, Bahia, and in the provinces around Rio de Janeiro the railroads are under English control, and in the southern part of Brazil they are shared by England and Belgium. In this part—namely: in Rio Grande do Sul, the Germans also have projected a railroad.

With respect to shipping the proportions are different. On the Amazon and at its harbor, Para, no German ships are to be seen, consequently the exports go wholly to New York, Liverpool, and Le Havre. The competition in Para between England and the United States is considered favorable to German merchants and steamship lines, should they wish to take advantage of it. Pernambuco is the most northerly port in Brazil visited by German ships, but the trade is in the hands of America and England. In Bahia and Sao Paulo, a rapidly growing city, the German shipping approaches the English, and it holds the first place in Rio Grande do Sul.

In Bahia, where there is a German colony, there are some large Bremen tobacco firms, but the largest cotton factory in Brazil, which is situated at Bahia, is run by English capital. The American electrical companies have now found rivals in the German firms, which have been lately established there. In Sao Paulo Germany takes the third place, although there are many German breweries in that place.

The lard export from Porto Alegre is a rival of the American lard export. There is a German bank there, an advantage which the Germans would like to have in Para, where the lard business is flourishing.

The principal export article of Brazil, coffee, goes mostly to the United States. In this respect the other countries are not able to compete, for the Brazilian coffee is admitted without duty.

As the American government is striving to advance American interests in Brazil the Germans are urged to do likewise. The proposals to this aim are to have German steamers on the Amazon and to found a bank in its port, Para, to gain a greater influence on the railroads, and to aid the colonial societies in Brazil in all their endeavors to improve German interests.

May Honor Siegfried Wagner.

Prince Regent Said to Have Remarked that He Would Take Pleasure in Bestowing the Predicate "von" Upon the Young Composer.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—It is rumored in Munich that Siegfried Wagner is to be ennobled. It is said the octogenarian but still active Prince Regent remarked he would confer the noble predicate "von" upon the young man with the greatest pleasure, for he rather preferred "Siegfried von Wagner" (Wagner's "Siegfried") to Siegfried Wagner.

Find That Violence Killed Swanson.

A Coroner's jury held yesterday that Victor Swanson, who was picked up at Sheffield avenue and Clark street the morning of Jan. 29 and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct, while he was suffering from injuries to his head which resulted in his death, sustained those wounds from external violence. The jury was unable to say in what manner.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

MADE FROM PURE HEALTHFUL GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR

"Cream of tartar" is the acid of the grape, highly refined and ground to a powder. Fruit acids are among the most wholesome and important constituents of food. In grape cream of tartar is combined the most useful of leavening agents and a healthful food article.

This is the material from which Dr. Price's Baking Powder is made. It is many times more expensive than materials used in many baking powders, but it makes a more efficient baking powder and adds healthfulness to the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—In imitation baking powders poisonous alum is used instead of healthful cream of tartar. Alum powders seriously affect the health.

TELL OF TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Advices Brought by Alameda Say Mataafa's Followers Have Attacked Malietoan Adherents.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.—Samoan advices received by the steamer Alameda today are to the effect that the agreement between the three powers as to the division of the Samoan group has caused but little real trouble, although the Malietoa and Mataafa factions were somewhat discontented, the Mataafans blaming the Malietoans for causing the trouble which brought about this result, and vice versa. Reports were received in Apia that at Aana and Savaii the followers of Mataafa, chagrined at the news of the division of the islands, resolved that the Malietoan adherents who had returned to their homes must be driven out of those districts, and a large force of Mataafa men attacked the homes of the Malietoans, routing the residents out and setting fire to the buildings, later driving them to Saliemoa.

On Dec. 6 Captain Tilley of the United States navy notified High Chief Faivae of the island of Tutuila that under the terms of the agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany the Samoan group would be divided between the United States and Germany, and that the island of Tutuila, Manula, and the other islands east of Upolu would come under the protection of the United States.

Captain Tilley assured the chiefs through Faivae that the United States would protect the natives and give them a good government, and that it would hold the chiefs responsible for any trouble that might occur.

Captain Tilley's proclamation was received with quiet and order, and no apprehension is felt that trouble will follow at the inauguration of the new regime.

RIOT RULES IN MARTINIQUE.

Twelve Hundred Miners Terrorize the French West India Island—Nine Killed by Troops.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 9 (via Haytian cable).—A mob of 1,200 miners has, since Monday last, been preventing the harvesting of sugar cane. The movement is extending and troops have been sent in all directions.

An infantry post of twenty-five men was attacked and fired on its assailants, killing nine men and wounding fourteen.

In the Commune of Le François two incendiary fires have occurred on plantations.

POSTOFFICE THIEF IS CAUGHT.

Kasimir Adamowski, Special Delivery Messenger Boy, Confesses to Stealing Many Letters.

Kasimir Adamowski, 16 years old, a special delivery messenger at the Chicago Postoffice, confessed yesterday to having stolen scores of letters which he was supposed to have delivered, forging the signatures of persons to whom he was supposed to have delivered the mail.

A few days ago Mary Seames, a colored woman living at 5216 Jefferson avenue, notified the postal officials that she had not received a letter containing money. Adamowski's receipt book showed her alleged signature, and the messenger declared he had delivered the letter. The boy was questioned closely by the postal officials. He withstood the "sweating" process for a whole day, but finally made a written confession, admitting he had been taking letters for eight months. It is known that many of them contained money.

Adamowski is the first special delivery messenger arrested in the Chicago office. He lives at 825 Noble street and has been in the Postoffice for sixteen months.

United States Commissioner Humphrey held the boy to the federal grand jury in $2,000 bail.

Cornell Estate Wins Suit.

Akron, O., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Judge Kohler today gave a decision regarding the ownership of $761,500 worth of stocks. The suit was brought by Charles Baird, administrator of the estate of Thomas W. Cornell, against Samuel J. Ritchie and Sophronia Ritchie, his wife. Ritchie discovered the nickel mines at Sudbury, Ont., and organized the Canadian Copper company and Anglo-American Iron company to operate them, but afterwards fell out with Cornell and others. Cornell claimed Ritchie was heavily indebted to him. The Ritchies must pay two-eighths of the value.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

MORE TROUBLE OVER COMMISSIONS FOR TICKET SELLING.

Presidents to Meet and Investigate Violations of Their Agreement—General Passenger Agents Said to Be Fighting the Compact—Hinted That Move Was Preliminary to Pooling of Earnings—Rates Do Not Satisfy the Western Shippers.

Many complaints are made of violation of the Presidents' agreement prohibiting commissions on the sale of tickets. According to appointment the Presidents meet again in New York on March 7 to inquire into the manner in which the agreement was being carried out. If charges made against a number of the roads can be substantiated the Presidents will have to adopt stringent measures to keep the agreement from going to pieces. Powerful influences are at work to break it. General Passenger Agents of many roads are said to be secretly working to bring about this result. With checks in payment for January ticket sales ticket agents it is claimed have received blank vouchers to be filled out with February sales. This is taken as an indication that ticket agents will continue to be paid commissions. It is not probable, however, that the Presidents will admit that they are not strong enough to enforce their compact. The impression is that their action was simply preliminary to the proposed formation of a gigantic passenger pool. By this means each road would be allotted a percentage of the earnings, thus removing all incentive to cut rates or pay commissions.

Fail to Get Low Rates.

Western merchants and manufacturers scarcely will be satisfied with the action taken by the railroad officials at their meeting yesterday. The rates on some of the leading commodities, such as vehicles and agricultural implements, have been slightly reduced, but the great majority of the articles on which the rates had been advanced were left undisturbed. The merchants and manufacturers propose to join hands with the members of the Board of Trade to secure Congressional and legislative action to prevent exorbitant rates and discrimination. In this fight the Chicago people will have the cooperation of the shippers, merchants, and manufacturers of every important business center in the West.

Central in Bridge Deal.

It is rumored that the Illinois Central has obtained control of the terminal bridge and terminals at Omaha. This is assigned as the reason why the road did not enter Omaha over the Union Pacific bridge. If the report is true it means that the Harriman syndicate has practically obtained control of both bridges across the Missouri at Omaha.

Earnings of the "Monon."

Earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville (Monon) for December and for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1899, were as follows:

December—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings.....	$ 356,591	$ 274,147	$ 82,354
Expenses and taxes..	225,648	187,696	38,043
Net	110,853	77,440	33,412
Six months ending Dec. 31—			
Gross	1,151,215	1,183,296	367,858
Expenses and taxes.	1,283,471	1,194,659	88,812
Net	867,685	588,639	279,046

Progress of New Road.

Articles of incorporation were filed during the day with Recorder Simon of the Chicago, West Pullman and Southern railway. Although the capital stock is $50,000, it is said that the steel trust is backing the new road. The companies interested in the new line are Pilano Manufacturing company, Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing company, Chicago Malleable Casting company, and the Chicago White Lead company.

The officers of the company are:

President—S. J. Llewellyn, Secretary of the Republic Iron and Steel company.

Vice President—William H. Jones, President of the Piano Manufacturing company.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. O. Jones.

Directors—C. B. Sheldon, Vice President of the Whitman-Barnes company, and James P. Grier.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Proposed Road to Los Angeles in Which Great Systems Will Unite.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 9.—It is stated that Los Angeles is to have another transcontinental railroad to extend from Mojave east through southern Nevada into Utah. The builders will be the Santa Fé, Southern Pacific, Rio Grande and Western, and Union Pacific. Plans for the new road are said to have been completed and active construction will be begun within a few months. The Carson and Colorado line, controlled by D. O. Mills, now a director in the Southern Pacific, is to be used as a link in the proposed route.

General Traffic Notes.

During the next few months the Burlington will spend over $2,000,000 in straightening curves and reducing grades on its main line from Chicago to Council Bluffs. New double-track steel bridges will be substituted for the wooden ones.

The Père Marquette railroad system has decided to abandon its car ferry service between Muskegon and Milwaukee and send all Lake Michigan freight by way of Ludington. Another car ferry boat, to cost $400,000 and be the biggest car ferry in the world, will be built.

The statement of the Rock Island for the nine months ended Dec. 31 shows earnings of 8½ per cent on the stock, and in the last quarters of the present fiscal year a considerable further improvement is expected. January is expected by the officials to show an increase in gross earnings of $100,000.

Commissioner Farmer of the Trunk Line association has warned the Central Passenger association lines that they must confine the issue of clergymen tickets to their own territory, as they will not be honored by the trunk lines east of Buffalo and Pittsburg.

MONTANA SICK OF CLARK CASE.

Ex-Senator Mantle Says Sentiment Is Against Both Factions in Bribery Affair.

Ex-United States Senator Lee W. Mantle of Montana was at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday, stopping on his way to Washington. He hastened to announce he was not going to take any part in the Clark bribery case.

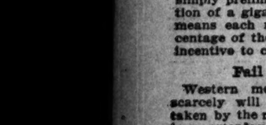
"The matters made public by this investigation," he said, "have aroused public sentiment in Montana to a desire to wipe out all the elements which have been responsible. This business is the culmination of prolonged corruption, beginning with the State capital fight. As between the two elements in this struggle there is little to choose, although I am inclined to believe the Senator Clark faction not so bad as the Marcus Daly following. It seems Clark decided the only effective weapon against Daly was money, of which he had a larger amount than Daly."

Mr. Mantle was a silver Republican in the campaign of 1896, but he said the silver Republicans of the West would not be with Mr. Bryan this year. As between silver and expansion, they would stand by the flag.

State Practice Commission Meets.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The State Practice commission, appointed to revise the legal practice laws of the State, met again today in the Statehouse, but no final action was taken. The commission will meet again in March either at Cairo or Mount Vernon.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER



Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Sixteenth street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Saturday, Feb. 10.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close daily at 2, 5, and 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Monday, via S. S. New York.

For Azores Islands, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today.

For St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Bermuda, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close tomorrow at 6:15 p. m.

For Hayti, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Grenada and Trinidad, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

Central and South America.

For Southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Para and Manaos, Brazil, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, final close Thursday at 12 p. m.

For Savanilla and Cartagena, Colombia, and for Greytown, Nicaragua, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 14, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 14, 2 a. m.

For Samoa, Fiji, and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 18, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois—Fair Saturday, rising temperature in northern portion. Sunday fair, variable winds.

Ohio—Fair Saturday, continued cold in northern portion. Sunday fair, fresh west to north winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh west to north winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday, with rising temperature. Sunday fair, variable winds.

Indiana—Fair Saturday, not so cold in extreme western portion. Sunday fair, light to fresh variable winds.

Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota—Fair and not so cold Saturday. Sunday fair, variable winds.

Nebraska—Fair Saturday, with rising temperature. Sunday fair, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer:		Max. Temp.	Direction of Wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of Weather.
Time taken: Feb. 9, 8 p. m.							
Abilene	30.20	38	40	E.		.12	Clo'dy
Albany	30.42	30	48	W.			Clear
Alpena	30.42	10	16	W.			Clear
Atlanta	30.20	46	52	N.W.		.34	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.12	38	46	S.E.			Clear
Battleford	30.38	2	16	N.W.			Clear
Bismarck	30.32	0	6	W.		Tr.	Snow
Buffalo	30.48	24	28	S.W.		.16	Clear
Calgary	30.54	28	34	S.W.		.48	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.44	30	34	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.06	16	24	S.E.		....	Clo'dy
Charlotte	30.24	38	48	S.W.		....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.24	28	38	N.W.		....	Clear
Chicago	30.50	16	18	S.		.02	Clear
Cincinnati	30.30	30	34	S.		.02	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.50	24	30	W.		Tr.	Clear
Concordia	30.20	30	36	S.			Clear
Davenport	30.44	24	28	S.		Tr.	Fair
Denver	30.24	28	46	S.E.			Clear
Des Moines	30.42	14	16	S.E.		Tr.	Clear
Detroit	30.52	22	30	S.			Clear
Dodge	30.48	20	40	S.E.			Clear
Dubuque	30.48	10	12	S.			Clear
Duluth	30.46	0	10	W.			Clo'dy
El Paso	30.00	50	56	N.W.			Clear
Edmonton	30.04	4	8	Calm			Clo'dy
Galveston	30.14	46	46	W.			Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.50	16	16	S.		.08	Fair
Green Bay	30.52	2	8	W.		.06	Fair
Havre	30.30	12	24	S.W.			Clo'dy
Helena	30.18	34	34	S.W.			Clo'dy
Huron	30.38	4	12	S.E.			Clear
Indianapolis	30.48	26	28	N.E.		.02	Fair
Jacksonville	30.12	52	58	N.		Tr.	Clear
Kansas City	30.38	24	26	S.E.			Clear
Lander	30.12	32	40	N.E.			Clear
Little Rock	30.32	36	42	N.E.			Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.98	64	68	S.W.			Clear
Marquette	30.46	8	16	S.		.02	Clear
Memphis	30.32	30	38	N.			Clear
Medicine Hat	30.32	10	10	S.			Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.44	20	22	Calm			Clear
Montgomery	30.14	46	56	N.		.26	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.40	26	40	N.W.		.70	Clear
Nashville	30.34	36	40	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.16	48	52	N.E.		.04	Rain
New York City	30.36	38	52	N.W.		.06	Fair
Norfolk	30.34	42	66	W.			Clo'dy
North Platte	30.30	22	34	S.E.			Clear
Oklahoma	30.28	32	34	S.E.			Clear
Omaha	30.20	22	22	S.			Clear
Oswego	30.50	20	22	S.		.42	Fair
Palestine	30.22	40	42	N.E.			Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.48	34	38	N.		.04	Clear
Philadelphia	30.42	32	38	W.		.02	Clear
Pittsburg	30.44	32	38	N.		.14	Clear
Pueblo	30.06	38	44	S.E.			Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.36	0	4	S.E.			Clear
Rapid City	30.18	18	24	Calm			Clear
San Francisco	30.20	50	52	W.			Clear
St. Louis	30.42	28	32	S.		Tr.	Clear
St. Paul	30.50	2	8	S.			Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30.32	34	58	N.W.		.22	Fair
Ste. Marie	30.42	0	10	N.W.			Clear
Springfield, Ill	30.46	24	24	S.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo	30.40	28	30	S.E.			Clear
Vicksburg	30.22	46	50	N.			Clear
Washington	30.38	38	52	N.W.			Clear
White River	30.44	10	0	Calm			Clear
Williston	30.32	4	6	W.		.02	Clear
Winnipeg	30.44	18	12	S.E.			Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 9 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 10; 10 a. m., 11; 11 a. m., 14; 12 m., 16; 1 p. m., 18; 2 p. m., 20; 3 p. m., 21. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.85; 6 p. m., 29.90.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Vaclav Chak, Anna Jindrova	24—22
Bayyilo Kowalski, Mary A. Schuab	24—21
John Walsh, Mary Berner	22—19
William E. Northrup, Maggie Tenney	22—19
Winconty Kasprzyk, Katerzynk Kaszyk	35—24
Jan Bzocek, Anna Tuohy	27—24
William S. Rosenbaum, Mary M. Korchberg	30—24
James Gaynor, Lizzie Carmody	25—24
Martin Scannell, Catherine Donahue	25—22
Max Lunkenheimer, Julia Hoffman	23—20
Frank Reed, New York, Josephine Castuche, same	28—28
Max Wittke, Mary Wetzel	26—23
William A. Lennox, Annie O'Connor	22—20
Ray K. Parwell, Freeport, Ill., Mrs. Pearl Marie D. Parwell	27—23
Nickodemus Ritter, Fannie Johnson	22—18
Warren E. Wallis, Grand Park, Ill., Matilda Meyer, same	26—20
William Marko, Rose Meyer	30—23
Adolph Szerszenewski, Wiktorija E. Kwinski	24—20
Frank Brunn, Bertha Janke	28—23
Leonard A. Inwood, Olive B. Spangler	37—28
John Berg, Ethel Bloom	24—20
Walter Shauman, Mathilda Bloden	26—25
Michael Keating, Mary Kelly	24—21
Charles T. Lucas Jr., Marian Clarke Harris	26—19
Frank Metzger, Mary Dusman	22—22
Alexander Parker, Elizabeth Clark	29—23
Hubert Fleischer, Sophie Wiebenz	20—23
Alfred G. Neuffer, Barbara Buysse	26—28

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Board of Health:

Anderson, Sarah, 78; 6240 Sangamon-st., Feb. 9.
Allen, Mollie, 42; 3122 La Salle-st., Feb. 7.
Bowen, James, 70; 462 Sedgwick-st., Feb. 8.
Bowes, Patrick, 66; 3601 Union-av., Feb. 8.
Baker, Ida, 29; 8141 Dobson-av., Feb. 8.
Beetle, George Lawrence, 67; 15 Stanley-terrace, Feb. 8.
Colestock, Ada F., 26; 834 54th-ct., Feb. 7.
Davis, Anna, 54; 2229 W. Polk-st., Feb. 9.
Durfee, Sophia R., 92; 8 Washington-pl., Feb. 8.
English, Margaret, 64; 5031 La Salle-st., Feb. 8.
Edwards, Thomas, 68; 1 Monroe-st., Feb. 8.
Farro, John, 65; 61 Allen-av., Feb. 9.
Fellgren, Eric, 20; 72 Hill-st., Feb. 6.
Fuhr, Peter, 81; Feb. 9.
Ferrick, Annie, 35; 8141 Dobson-av., Feb. 7.
Green, Thomas H., 28; 234 Drake-av., Feb. 6.
Gill, Robert E., 65; 294 W. Congress-st., Feb. 7.
Hale, George St. Clair, 57; Manistor-st., Feb. 9.
Hatch, Rebecca C., 65; 1065 Jackson-blvd., Feb. 9.
Irwin, John, 51; 653 W. 13th-st., Feb. 8.
Johanson, Anna, 33; 534 N. Paulina-st., Feb. 7.
Kennedy, Josephine, 45; 3546 Union-av., Feb. 8.
Kuhn, Margaret, 9; 4645 Wallace-st., Feb. 8.
Kennedy, Whitley, 83; 2092 Prairie-av., Feb. 8.
Lind, Christina, 54; 86 S. 44th-av., Feb. 8.
Lewis, Col. John R., 65; 314 41st-st., Feb. 8.
Moody, Irene L., 6; 3537 Vernon-av., Feb. 9.
Moss, William T., 54; 353 W. Congress-st., Feb. 8.
Miller, Madeline C., 25; 227 W. Adams-st., Feb. 8.
McClaughry, Richard, 21; Englewood Union Hospital, Feb. 8.
Nagner, Elizabeth, 18; 1909 W. 47th-st., Feb. 8.
Perry, Minnie A., 28; 1628 Adams-av., Feb. 6.
Pilsek, Karolina, 26; 748 W. 18th-st., Feb. 8.
Stouder, Clara, 17; 313 N. Wood-st., Feb. 8.
Towning, Matilda, 56; 1000 W. Washington-st., Feb. 8.
Warner, James R., 63; 5520 La Salle-st., Feb. 8.
Weselburg, August N., 71; 10230 Parnell-av., Feb. 8.
Whitehead, Andrew, 78; 387 S. Francisco-st., Feb. 7.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, Feb. 9, 1900:

Chestnut-st., 118 w of Franklin, n f, 25x 109. Feb. 7 [Anthony Schiller to Robt. Preuss] ..... $ 4,650

Minerva-av., 296 n s of 62d-st., e f, 62x 127½, incumb of $4,000. Feb. 1 [Timothy E. Connolly to Marion J. Carr] 8,000

Whipple-st., 300 s of Armitage-av., w f, 25x 152, incumb of $3,900. Feb. 1 [Julius Carr to Lizzie C. Connelly] 7,500

Wyoming-st., 169 w of N. 48th-av., n f, 50x 124, and other property. June 28, 1899 [J. Hollins to K. E. Kirby] 1,600

Sedgwick-st., 21 s of Webster-av., w f, 20.87x47.22, incumb of $2,000. Feb. 6 [James G. Kelly to J. H. McCartney] 4,000

Warren-av., 144 e of Western-av., s 28x124. Feb. 1 [K. Clifford to W. B. Collins] 2,100

Ogden-av., 262 s of Taylor-st., e f, 24x 100, incumb of $1,750. Feb. 7 [Seymour F. Norton to Frederick Duffy] 3,000

Wood-st., 75 e of Wolcott-st., n f, 24x125. Feb. 6 [A. Price to M. Schulcheska to Lucy A. Brownell] 3,000

Same property. Feb. 7 [M. Schulcheska to James G. Kelly] 3,000

Orden-av., 421 w of S. 40th-av., s f, 25 to st-ley. Feb. 7 [J. H. Ballagh to T. Fettig] 1,000

27th-st., 99 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 40x 120. Feb. 7 [T. Mastrian to Wolf] 1,885

Lafin-st., 167 s of 40th, w f, 24x124, reversion in Lot 2 in Subdiv of 91,500. Feb. 5 [G. W. Bergquist to Caroline Wood] 1

La Salle-st., 441 n of 59th, e f, 33x125, incumb of $1,000. Jan. 31 [J. L. Snyder to H. B. Olsen] 4,000

Madison-av., 60 n of 61st-st., w f, 25x120. Jan. 30 [Mary J. Burdsall to Fred T. Haskell] 4,248

South Chicago-av., 144 n w of St. Lawrence, n e f, 44x125, Feb. 5 [Dime Savings Bank, by receiv., to N. Olson] 1,000

Same property. Feb. 5 [N. Olson to T. Cowman] 1,200

All that part of n ¼ of sec. 7, 37, 15, e of r. bdg. line lying west of Blks. 1 and 19, J. H. Bowen's add. to Chicago, and east of n and s center line of Calumet River, being a tract on Calumet River between 98th and 100th-sts., July 20, 1899 [Knickerbocker Ice Co. quitclaims to Edward A. Shedd] 13,000

Wabash-av., 126 n of 25th-st., e f, 179½x 171.8, leasehold interest, etc., arrangement of all right in 99-year lease made Aug. 4, 1883, July 1, 1899 [Edw. Da Homer and Arthur R. Hosmer, Edward D. Hosmer as trustees of Charlotte and Rebecca T. Hosmer and also as trustee of Ella L. Furnando under will of Chas. R.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Hosmer, to James B. White, Elsie White, Mary S. White] 1

Parent-av., 90 n of Oakley, n f, 123x125, and other property. Feb. 7 [E. C. Parmelee to J. E. Downs] 6,000

Lafin-st., 124 w of Lowe-av., w f, 24x100. Feb. 8 [J. F. Kreeck to A. Seward] 5,000

Lowe-av., s w cor 117th-st., e ..... 114x120, and other property. Feb. 8 [Charles P. Caldwell to L. A. La Fon] 6,500

Winthrop-av., 99 n of Berwyn, w f, 33 1-3 x150, Sept. 4, 1899 [Niels Buck to Agnes Abella Bishop], incumbrance of $3,500. Error in deed in this conveyance.

Roscoe-st., 264 w of Paulina, n f, 24x125. Feb. 7 [John Wulff to Deutschen Kriegen Verein] 7,000

Clybourn-av., 250 s w of Sheffield, s w f, 26x 100, and other property. Feb. 9 [H. G. Zachler to L. Zachler], revenue $1, incumbrance of $6,500 500

Indiana-st., 98 w of N. 47th-av., s f, 24x x124. Feb. 7 [F. Nelson to J. Peterson] 2,500

47th-st., n e cor Lincoln, e f, 48x130. Jan. 2 [M. Nemec to Marie Hopp] 2,500

Indiana-av., 106 s of 59th-st., w f, 34x130. Feb. 1 [W. M. Black to Wm. A. Haynes] 6,000

Armour-av., 250 n of 72d-st., e f, 50x171. Feb. 1 [Wm. J. Black to Wm. A. Haynes] 6,000

99th-st., w cor Cottage Grove-av., s f, 75x135, Feb. 1 [F. S. Bender to C. Bender] 3,000

47th-st., 451 e of Woodlawn-av., s f, 82x 196 10, more or less, Feb. 5 [Elijah E. Knott to Jennie Knott] 24,600

Inside lot, 116 n of Division-st., 116 s w of Hudson-av., 70x68x80. Feb. 6 [S. C. Fish to H. Ellis] 2,400

Same property. Feb. 8 [H. Gersten to E. Schonbrun] 2,500

Wentworth-av., 222 s of 75th-st., w f, 100x 161¼, and other property. Sept. 21, 1899 [W. L. Hodgkins to Albert Campbell] 12,000

Same property. Feb. 8 [Albert Campbell to Lucy A. Brownell] 12,000

47th-st., 318 e of Woodlawn-av., s f, 75x x290, more or less. Feb. 5 [Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and Edwin F. Bayley, executors of estate of William H. Burnet, to A. Montgomery Ward] 16,988

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMIT WAS ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

John Kajdanek, 1-story frame cottage; 8336 Buffalo-av. ..... $ 1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING WERE LICENSED TO INcorporate by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday:

The Decatur Extract company, Decatur; manufacturing flavoring extracts and grocers' specialties; capital, $10,000; incorporators, G. W. Hastings, I. S. Hastings, and C. M. Goltra.

The Hickory Gun club of Cass County, Ill., Sangamonne City; not for profit; social; incorporators, D. G. Smith, William M. Hill, and T. F. Schaag.

The Peoria Manufacturing and Supply company, Peoria; capital, $20,000; manufacturing metal goods; incorporators, Charles W. O'Neill, William Murphy, and William C. Middents.

The Mount Drum Mining and Milling company, Chicago; capital, $8,400; mining and milling; incorporators, Frank P. Clark, Garrett Irwin, and Charles Francis.

The Boswell Electric and Optical company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; manufacturing photographic apparatus and electrical supplies; Daniel S. Boswell, John F. Byrnes, and James Todd.

The Union Printing and Publishing company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; printing and publishing; incorporators, C. Porter Johnson, D. I. Jarrett, and D. H. Christopher.

The Chicago and Muskegon Transportation company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; transportation on the great lakes and tributaries; incorporators, Miles B. Barry, Michael P. Breen, and Lewis F. Chapman.

The American Book Buyers' league, Chicago; capital, $2,500; dealing in books, papers, and magazines; incorporators, Patrick Reardie, M. Murphy, and Edward J. Walsh.

The Nickelson Teaming company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; teaming; incorporators, Robert Nickelson, Thresie Nickelson, and J. Henry Nickelson.

The Young Democracy of the Ninth Ward of Chicago, Chicago; not for profit; social and political; incorporators, Joseph Verba, Louis Capek, and John Brejcha.

The Gmilass Chessodim Anshe Kaneesses Israel, Chicago; not for profit; benevolent; incorporators, Joel Feltenstein, Hyman Kaplan, and Louis Epstein.

The Caswell Car and Improvement company, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $25,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Accountants.

FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. L. Marchand & Co., 516, 112 S. Clark. Tel. M. 1985.

Assayers and Refiners.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Birds and Taxidermy.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Broomcorn and Mfr.'s Supplies.

GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

Candies.

GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3019. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 168 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Cut Flowers and Palms.

A. LANGE, Florist, 51 Monroe-st. Tel. Main 2006.

Detective Agencies.

Farley's Detective Service, 524, 289 Dearborn-st.
Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick. 87 Washington.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

Fire Insurance.

MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582.

Florist.

JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. Monroe and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2958.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.

E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

Hot Air Pumps.

FOR FLATS, RESIDENCES & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. T. 1.

Life Insurance Policy Loans.

Richard Herzfeld, 171 La Salle; policies bought.

Loan Offices.

ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance. Visit U. S. New Loan Office, 110 Monroe, next Columbia Theater. This week diamonds 50c $.

Opticians.

BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st. $1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.

Opium, Morphine, and Cocaine Cure.

Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

Patent Lawyers.

LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

Photography.

J. B. WILSON, leading photographer. Studio 389 State; pictures copied, enlarged; open Sundays.

Pianos.

J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

Picture Frames and Regilding.

F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Printers and Binders.

RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

Razors and Barbers' Supplies.

STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 83 5th-av. Razors ground

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils.

C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog

Safes.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 52 WABASH-AV.

Signs and Letterers.

GROUT, FRANK R., 173 Madison. Tel. 5337 M.

Trunks, Satchels, Etc.

Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.

DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured. Call or send for improved trues. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

Uniforms, Military Society Goods.

FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURnishing store in town of 10,000, 100 miles from Chicago; invoice, cost, $10,000; will reduce stock to $5,000; cash, no trade; a splendid opportunity. F. J. BENSON, 221 and 223 Market-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARDWARE HOUSE in Denver, Colo., with room for storage and display, is open for the agency of a line of special goods that can be handled in conjunction with their regular lines. Address, with particulars, "Hardware," C V 907, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN HIGH-CLASS MAGazines, established and paying; more capital needed to expand business. Address W 626, Tribune office.

IMPORT MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS INTO Mexico; correspondence and catalogues solicited. FRANCISCO X. GURZA, Purchasing Agency, Durango, Mexico.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE OF THE OLDEST AND best paying candy routes in the city; poor health the only reason for selling. Inquire of M. SHIELDS & CO., 43-45 State-st., or 817 Burling-st.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUB, 126 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—FIRSTclass stock of hardware. Address Lock Box 1106, Port Huron, Mich.

PATENT FOR SALE—BICYCLE OIL; BEST ON earth; can be manufactured cheaply. L. N. W. SMITH, Rex Heights, S. D.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE—EXcellent stand; poor health reason. W 121, Tribune

$3,000 BUYS $8,000 PRIVATE HOTEL MONday. Come quick. CAMPBELL, 167 Dearborn.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS WORTH $2,100; EXceptional cash bargain. 1695 N. Clark.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN, AGED 30; speaks French; eight years bookkeeping and engineering; three years' law practice in Louisiana; commerce; three years' law practice in Louisiana; some city business enterprise. R. W. COLOMB 14, 4714 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF BUSIness ability and experience desires office or traveling position with manufacturing concern; references. Address W 438, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT young man as grocery clerk; good city ref.; salary moderate. Address W 410, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIable girl; general or second work. 5008 State, Flat G.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GERman girl in small American family. 81 Seeley-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO GERMAN girls to do housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AMERICAN LADY of experience as housekeeper, at once. South Side preferred; reasonable salary. Call 631 W. 57th-place, Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN large private boarding-house; object, possible purchase. H. A. B., 1551 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR LADIES IN ALL lines of work. Central Bureau, 125 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 1395.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, 25, EXPERIenced in dictation and rapid, as private secretary or law office; salary $12. W 454, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT teacher of stenography and piano. Address A. C., 2538 Calumet-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN FRONT OF GAGE BROS., A WREATH pin set with pearls and diamonds. Reward if returned to SCHLESINGER & MAYER Millinery Dep't. L. T. P.

IF THE PERSONS WHO TOOK 3 DIAMOND rings from 4135 Drexel-blvd. the evening of Jan. 25, between 7 and 8, will return them a reward of $100 will be paid and no questions asked.

$15 REWARD FOR RETURN OF GOLD WATCH and chain stolen on N. Clark-st. car Thursday evening, about 6:15; positively no questions asked. 500 La Salle-av.

LOST — FEB. 7, COMBINATION MOSAIC breastpin and locket; notify M. McNEILL, Morrison Hotel, and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANT EAGER N. WIMAN TO come home; you are forgiven. Restoration made. Your Mother, HELLEN WIMAN.

PERSONAL—WANTED—INFORMATION AS TO whereabouts of Adam Koontz. Address Room 719, 218 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—" ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."

"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.

"From parlor to kitchen"

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.
MONEY TODAY.
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 226 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on.
PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC. WITHOUT REMOVAL.
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ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 226 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
MONEY TO LOAN ON PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC. WITHOUT REMOVAL.
LOWEST RATES.
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ALFRED W. SMITH, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY
on your furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc., you can obtain it in Chicago on the most favorable terms by calling on us. Our rates are reasonable, and we will not publish your business. Private entrance. Call and see us before borrowing elsewhere. Telephone Main 1498.
ILLINOIS LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
1ST FLOOR, 79 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 101.
LAKE VIEW OFFICE, 3142 CLARK-ST.
MONEY TO LOAN ON PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.
Low rates. Private office. Call and see us before borrowing elsewhere.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Rooms 1 and 2, 2d floor, 95 Dearborn-st

WOMEN FEAR OHIO IDEA.

PROPOSITION TO CRITICISE WAR POLICY NOT IN FAVOR.

Suffragist Leaders See Danger in a Resolution Which Charges That the Administration Has Betrayed the Filipinos—May Be Stopped by Committee—Program for Miss Anthony's Birthday Celebration—Ready-Made Interviews.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—In the National American Woman Suffrage association there is a small crisis which, however, may be confined to a committee fight. A proposition has come out of Ohio for the association to censure the federal administration.

It has been feared that when Miss Anthony retired the one-idea plan of the one-idea woman might be endangered and plain suffrage get a tincture of foreign elements. That is what some leaders see in the disposition to criticise.

Some of the Ohio suffragists want the association to resolve that the federal administration has betrayed the American nation in its dealings with the Filipinos. The resolution goes before the Committee on Resolutions tomorrow, and many of the leading suffragists hope it will stay there. The association has not concerned itself with political party contentions, and the officers regard the idea of mixing up their opinions with men's political opinions before they have the right to back them with the ballot as bad policy.

No Desire to Meddle.

"We do not want to meddle in Republican or Democratic opinions," said Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the National Treasurer. "There will be a sharp discussion in the committee, but we hope it will not come out before the convention.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is to succeed her, want the convention to adopt the Hawaiian resolutions, which ask for equal suffrage to men and women of the islands. There is opposition to that from the women who do not think it wise to antagonize the men of the United States by asking for the political equality of Hawaiian women.

"Of course, there is no real justice in the opposition," said one of the women who are opposing it. "Hawaiian women are as good as Hawaiian men, but there is greater prejudice, and it is not wise to antagonize the men."

Connecticut Also Protests.

Connecticut added in a measure to Ohio in the attempt at an expression on national policies. The Connecticut delegates went directly at the convention with a Philippine resolution. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, sent a paper to the convention upon the duty of women in the "present political crisis." It was read at the night session. She declared that "the war must stop." Women should refuse to send their sons to be shot at, she said.

Mrs. Hooker outlined a Philippine policy for the government, and that, as contained in a petition, was presented directly to the delegates for signatures.

The officers of the association are debating ways and means of heading off the movement.

The Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Moline, Ill., Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper were the other speakers at the night session.

Pennies in Contribution Box.

Miss Anthony complained to the delegates and visitors that an excessive number of pennies were finding their way into the contribution box. She announced a collection of $87 at the first night's session, to which had been added a number of street car tickets.

"It is bad enough to put pennies in a church collection," she said. "It is much worse here. Dr. Anna Shaw had to sit up most of the night counting them."

Miss Anthony's Birthday.

Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley Ward has written a memorial poem which she will read at the celebration of Miss Anthony's eightieth birthday next Wednesday at the Lafayette Opera-House. The suffragists are preparing some surprises for Miss Anthony. The memorial fund of $500,000 which Miss Anthony hopes to raise for suffrage work before her death will be started at the meeting. The speakers will represent women in professions and the heads of the large women's organizations of the country. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside.

Presentation of greetings will be as follows:

"International Council of Women," May Wright Sewall.
"National Council of Women," Fannie Humphreys Gaffney.
"Women Ministers," the Rev. Ida C. Hultin.
"Women Lawyers," Diana Hirschler.
"Women Doctors," Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.
"Ladies of the Maccabees," Lillian M. Hollister.
"National Congress of Mothers," Mrs. Theodore Weld Birney.
"Colored Women," Coralie Franklin Cook.
"Greetings from the N. A. W. S. A.," the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.
Poem, Lydia Avery Cooley Ward.

For Ready-Made Interviews.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, in giving her report before the association in the morning, said the newspaper was the best ally of the suffragists. She advised the suffragists never to be too busy to give out interviews when requested. It is a good idea, she said, to carry ready-made interviews on all subjects relating to suffrage, so that they could be drawn from a hand bag and presented on demand.

A plan of Miss Anthony's for spreading suffrage leaflets was given to the delegates by Dr. Anna Shaw. She said Miss Anthony never wrote a letter of any character without filling the envelope to the limit with pamphlets.

The suffragists had with them as a political equality curiosity at the morning session a Kansas woman who had been Mayor of a town for two terms and had refused a third, and whose Council during her second term had consisted entirely of women.

The delegates discussed tea and advertising as methods of reaching audiences. For afternoon club meetings they agreed on tea as the best bait. For lectures, Dr. Shaw said, advertise.

"Women don't know how to advertise," she said. "If it takes six miles of posters and a dozen bands to advertise a circus that you could not keep people away from, why do women think that a prayer-meeting notice will bring a suffrage audience to a lecture?"

One-Woman Clubs.

The women then discussed organization and reported healthy clubs of one member each.

"There is a club of one woman in Illinois," said Mrs. McCulloch. "She was elected President and holds weekly meetings at her home. She gets reports of her meetings in the papers and does good."

"I organized a club of one woman," said a New York delegate. "I asked her if she was ready to be organized and she said she was. I read her the constitution and she elected officers."

LECTURES BEFORE ARCHE CLUB

Miss Anna Caulfield Speaks on "Art and the Paris Exposition," Illustrating Her Talk with Views.

Miss Anna Caulfield of Grand Rapids, Mich., spoke yesterday to the members of the Arché club on "Art and the Paris Exposition." Miss Caulfield studied in Paris for several years and was able to speak most interestingly on the subject, giving information derived from observation and to deal with points with which few persons are familiar. She was selected recently by Commissioner Peck as an attaché in the art department of the Exposition commission, and illustrated her address with stereopticon views of not only the prominent public and corporation buildings but of the various buildings erected by foreign countries at the exposition. There were thirty views of the latter class.

Miss Caulfield said that undoubtedly Paris was the most beautiful city in the world. She said its boulevards, municipal and state buildings were the finest in the world. Miss Caulfield said the city's great beauty was due in no small measure to the fact that the French architects take into consideration not only the construction of the building itself but its surroundings. She said France was the world's art center.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

For some time past negotiations have been quietly in progress between the Queen Regent of Spain and the leaders, not only of the Conservative party, now in power, but also of the opposition, as to the advisability of prolonging the regency for a year, or even two years, after the young King comes of age, it being justly assumed that a lad of 16—at which age Don Alfonso attains his legal majority—will hardly be qualified, either by experience or discretion, to administer the government of a kingdom involved in difficulties of such an economic and political character as is Spain.

Finally a decision has been reached to the effect that any prolongation of the regency would be injudicious in view of the fact that it would be contrary to the terms and spirit of the constitution—that constitution which has until now been so scrupulously observed by Queen Christina.

The boy King is, however, so devoted to his mother that he may be relied upon to follow implicitly her advice, at any rate during the first years following his majority, and, this being the case, it is probable that he will signalize his assumption of the reins of government by putting into execution the arrangement just concluded to call upon the Liberal leaders to form a Cabinet, if they are not already in office. This was the plan adopted by the Queen Regent at the death of her husband by the advice of the then Conservative Premier, Canovas, who was clever enough to realize that the presence of a Liberal administration at the head of affairs would to a great extent disarm Republican opposition and thus remove, at any rate for the time, one of the chief dangers by which the throne of Spain was and is still threatened.

There is no doubt that a Liberal Cabinet is, all things considered, a more popular form of government than a Conservative one in Spain, and if Queen Christina and her boy are still on the throne of Spain in spite of the disastrous war with America, it is largely due to the fact that the Liberals were in power during and immediately after the conflict instead of the Conservatives. Indeed, the old Liberal leader, Sagasta, is considered even by many Conservative statesmen as having been the savior of the dynasty, both at the time of the death of King Alfonso and likewise during the war with America. Moreover, he is of all Spanish public men the one to whom the little King is personally most strongly attached. The question now agitating the leading people in Spain is as to whether the Conservatives will be able to maintain themselves in power until the young King attains his majority.

Incidentally, I may call attention to the fact that Don Alfonso is still described in all Spanish official documents, as well as in the Almanach de Gotha, as sovereign of the West Indies, although the Spanish crown, by its treaty with the United States, has explicitly surrendered every vestige of territory that it possessed on this side of the Atlantic. This, however, is in keeping with the action of the Spanish government in styling the young King as sovereign of the Oceanic continent (that is, Australia), which belongs to England, and of Gibraltar, which is a possession of the same power, while Jerusalem, of which Don Alfonso is styled King, belongs to the Sultan; Burgundy, of which he is styled Sovereign Duke, belongs to France; Flanders and Brabant, of which he is styled ruler, are subject to King Leopold; while Milan and the two Sicilies, of which he is described Duke and King respectively, are comprised in the dominions of King Humbert.

I observe among the other titles claimed for King Alfonso that of Archduke of Austria and Count of Hapsburg. It is difficult to understand how he can pretend to these dignities, since his only connection with the house of Austria is through his mother, and that neither the title of Archduke of Austria nor of Count of Hapsburg are transmissible through the female line. No other King of Spain since the Spanish line of Hapsburgs became extinct at the close of the seventeenth century, and the war of succession resulted in the placing of the Anjou branch of the house of Bourbon on the throne of Spain, has ever until now claimed the title of Archduke of Austria or Count of Hapsburg, and it may be questioned under the circumstances whether Queen Christina is either justified or judicious in assuming these dignities for her son.

To what extent dueling is still compulsory in Germany, in spite of its being strictly forbidden by the law of the land, may be seen from the fact that an elderly and portly physician in practice at Triberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, has been deprived of his commission as Surgeon Major of the reserve forces of the army in consequence of his having refused to challenge a fellow-doctor of the same town to fight a duel. It seems that this fellow-doctor, a physician of the name of Burkle, boasted that he had given a piece of his mind to his stout confrère, Dr. Kast, and that he had soundly abused him.

This having come to the ears of the officers of the local garrison, they organized themselves into a court of honor, and demanded of Dr. Kast why he had not, as holding a commission of officer—that is to say, medical officer of the reserve forces—demanded satisfaction of the man who had insulted him. To this Dr. Kast replied by an affidavit that he had not met or held any conversation with Dr. Burkle, and that the latter, therefore, could not have called him down, as he claimed to have done, adding that Dr. Burkle had been guilty of lying in making any assertion to that effect, and that under the circumstances he saw no reason why he should send a challenge to a man so dishonorable, all the more as he himself, as a devout son of the Roman Catholic Church, an elderly gentleman, father of a family, portly, and for many years in medical practice as a civilian physician, disapproved of fighting a duel about such a ridiculous matter.

On the strength of this reply, the court of honor issued a verdict to the effect that Dr. Kast was unworthy of forming part of the army. Its decision was indorsed by the commanding officer of the garrison, and subsequently ratified by the Emperor.

At Lucca in Italy the courts are now occupied with the hearing of the case of the Royal Spanish Infanta, Elvira de Bourbon, against her father, the Pretender Don Carlos, for the surrender of that portion of her dead mother's vast fortune to which she became entitled on attaining her majority. The Princess in question, it may be remembered, eloped with a married man, a Roman painter of the name of Folchi, cousin of the Archbishop of that name, and has since then spent her time in traveling about with him in France, Algeria, and Tunis, there being no truth whatsoever in the story according to which she had crossed the Atlantic and taken up her residence at Washington, of all places, where, it was asserted, that she had opened a millinery store.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

MRS. PATRICK SMITH REMAINS.

She Is Still in Charge of the Home for Self-Supporting Women—Trouble Seems Ended.

Mrs. Patrick Smith, matron at the Home for Self-Supporting Women, 275 and 277 Indiana avenue, whose removal five of the young women at the home, it is said, have demanded, is still in charge and says that as far as she knows she will remain at the head of the institution. She says that there has never been any trouble of a serious nature since she was placed in charge of the home eight years ago.

The troubles at the home reached a climax on Thursday night, when police were called to the institution, but all its inmates deny that weapons of any kind were used. The disturbance began in complaints that Mrs. Smith showed favoritism in the distribution of food and that the food was not always of the best.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The dress represented is of cloth in two shades. It is in the princess style, but gives the impression of a jacket and skirt, thanks to a stole of bright embroidered drab cloth. The hips are encircled with a band of similar

NOVEL CLOTH COSTUME.

cloth, which descends on each side of the apron. The skirt is in flat plaits, edged with a similar band. The dress would look charming in either amaranth or Swede color.—New York Herald.

CHURCH USING BILLBOARDS.

South Park Methodists Advertise House of Worship Beside Theater and Patent Medicine Displays.

The South Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, has adopted a new method of attracting strangers to its doors. It has had showy advertisements, in large colored letters, painted on a dozen or more billboards in the south part of the city, announcing location, hours of service, name of pastor, etc. In one upper corner large, conspicuous letters announce "strong preaching," while in the opposite corner the words "excellent music" appear. The proximity of the advertisements to the posters of the amusement houses and patent medicines render them somewhat conspicuous by contrast. The Rev. William A. Burch, the pastor, favors advertising in the newspapers also.

GIVES $2,000 TO THE POOR.

Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association Sends Part of Receipts of Its Ball to the Mayor.

Mayor Harrison yesterday received from the Young Men's Hebrew Charity association a check for $2,000, to be added to the city's fund for relieving cases of destitution reported by the police. The sum represented one-tenth of the profits of the charity ball given by the association on Jan. 9.

"The gift was a timely one," said Mayor Harrison. "The city's fund had been overdrawn $50, and the donation comes when it is needed badly."

A police official said he thought this was the first time a charity organization had given money to the Mayor to be used by the Police department. The patrolmen find many worthy cases, and frequently are compelled to subscribe the money for relief themselves.

POEM TO WOMEN OF BRITAIN.

Mrs. Langtry Receives New War Ballad by Cable and Will Recite It at Bazaar.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Langtry has received by cable the new patriotic poem, entitled "The Women of Britain," written by Ethel de Fonblanque (Mrs. Arthur Harby Ethel de Fonblanque (Mrs. Arthur Harter), which she will recite at the bazaar at Sherry's next Tuesday for the benefit of British soldiers and their families. The poem follows:

A word for the women of Britain,
Who part with the friend they love best,
And fighting their fears, smile up through their tears
When he, too, goes out with the rest.

'Tis hard for the women of Britain,
Who stay when their warriors go,
The men who set forth are eager and mad
To measure their might with the foe.

For the men there's the passion of peril,
That lightens the hardship they bear,
For what can't they stand with a comrade at hand
The death or the honor to share?

For them there's the strain of the battle,
And the joy of the charge at its height,
The cry of the clan, the shout of the man,
And the fury and throb of the fight.

In the clamor and clash of encounter
There is valor and glory—or death?
With the thought of the woman who loves them
To hallow their last dying breath.

But what for the women of Britain?
Ah! They need our pity the most!
In their desolate homes they are waiting for news
Of the dear one who dies at his post.

For theirs is the weariest trial,
Long vigils of pain—day and night;
Sick at heart and alone, they pray at God's throne
For the men whom they love in the fight.

And this is the word for the women—
Those loved ones are far, far away,
That the work to be done for those who remain
None else can accomplish but they;

And this is the work of the women—
Brave women of generous soul—
To take each her share of the sorrow they bear
And lighten the grief of the whole.

The gentle are helping the simple—
Love and sympathy level all pride—
And hearts find relief in the union of grief
When the men fight and die side by side.

All the women of Britain are equal,
For the men share alike in the fray,
And the rich and poor are just sisters
In the hearts of the nation today.

TO HAVE ST. HUBERTUS NIGHT.

Maennerchor Will Give a Festival Play at the Germania Club This Evening.

St. Hubertus night will be celebrated at the Germania club this evening, a festival being given under the auspices of the männerchor. The play has been written by Arthur Hercz, and Henry Schoenfold, the musical director of the männerchor, wrote the music and songs. One hundred and fifty members of the society will take part.

Elaborate preparations for the play have been made. This will be the first event of its kind in Chicago, being a counterpart of the artists' celebrations in Munich, Vienna, and Rome, and everybody connected with the affair is anxious that it be one of considerable magnitude and merit. Heinz Meixner, the Munich artist, has done the scenic work, and has transformed the hall at the Germania club into a vast forest.

In the festival play an orchestra concealed in the forest will play an overture, while the spirits of the wood, gnomes, and other fairy tale characters appear, followed by the herald of St. Hubertus, announcing his approach. St. Hubertus has a large suite of courtiers, whom he greets after taking his place on his throne. Fairies and sprites dance before him, and then the sound of bugles is heard, and a number of old Germans parade through the hall. They pay homage to St. Hubertus and ask whether or not their hunting expedition will be successful. St. Hubertus replies that the tribe has a saint in its midst who will give them the desired information. At this moment Veleda appears in a chariot drawn by four slaves. Her four attending maids precede her, and the old Germans follow with their spouses. They stop in front of the altar and Veleda sings a song, while her maids throw offerings of flowers and weeds into the sacrifice receptacle. St. Hubertus predicts good luck for the party.

Pilgrims and monks appear, singing from "Tannhäuser." A storm follows, hags, ghosts, and skeletons dance, and the Prince and Princess arrive. Hunters of a lafer epoch come on the scene next, the männerchor sings a hunting song, and St. Hubertus bids all be merry.

Mrs. Theodore Brentano will assume the character of Veleda; Miss A. Ralph, Aennchen; Miss Adele Riun, Princess. Others who will assume rôles are Mrs. Arthur Hercz, Mrs. George Claussenius, Mrs. J. P. Hand, Mrs. G. Raster, Miss Fanny Halle, Miss Edith Paepke, Miss A. Hollinger, Arthur Spielman, Fred Meyer, and Fred Meyenschein.

Taken for Granted.

"On which side is your wife's sympathy, the Boer or the British?"

"The British," answered Mr. Meekton.

"When did she say so?"

"O, I haven't heard her express any opinion; but I can see for myself that she wouldn't sympathize with the Boers. It's common talk that Dom Pedro lets his wife stay home and look after the housework while he goes out and keeps an eye on the fighting."—Washington Star.

Thankful Spirit.

"This open door is draughty and irritating, but I suppose I ought to be glad they didn't remove the whole side of the house!" exclaimed the Emperor of China, with something of the spirit of the philosopher.—Detroit Journal.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO WILL APPEAR IN THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS."

Entertainment Will Be Given in Assembly Hall, the Fine Arts Building, on Feb. 16—List of Boxholders—No Seats Will Be Reserved — Cast for Passavant Memorial Hospital Benefit at the Residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer on Feb. 23.

Social events for today:

Mrs. Eugene S. Pike, 2101 Prairie avenue, a tea from 4 till 7 o'clock, for Mrs. Charles Burrall Pike.

Meeting of the Scribner club at the residence of Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, 88 Bellevue place, at 5 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Peck, a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, at the Lexington Hotel.

Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, 4830 Drexel boulevard, a dinner.

Mrs. W. W. Kimball, 1801 Prairie avenue, a luncheon and concert party.

Meeting of the Art association in Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Samuel A. McClean Jr., 4534 Ellis avenue, a card party.

Mrs. Joseph B. Woodruff and Miss Grace P. Rusk, 2937 Indiana avenue, at home.

Mrs. L. C. Strawbridge, 6431 Kimbark avenue, a reception, from 3 till 6 o'clock.

In addition to the names of those already announced to take part in the "Arabian Nights" entertainment arranged by Mr. Herter, which will be given in Assembly Hall, Fine Arts Building, on Friday evening, Feb. 16, for the free bed at St. Luke's Hospital, the following men will appear in the tableaux:

Mr. Stanley McCormick, Mr. C. H. Wilmerding, Mr. Clyve Runnells, Mr. Fred Greeley, Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mr. James Gamble Rogers, Mr. James Erskine, Mr. Townsend Church.

Boxes are being placed in the gallery of the hall for the evening, and the boxholders will be:

Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Mrs. R. R. Cable, Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. H. B. Stone.

There will be no reserved seats. Mrs. Edward S. Adams, 6 Tower court, announces that the invitations sent out are also the tickets.

A number of suppers will be given after the entertainment.

The entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Palmer on Friday evening, Feb. 23, for the benefit of the Passavant Hospital will be a musical play in three acts, written by Mr. Melville E. Stone Jr. and set to music by Mr. John Carpenter. Miss Louise Brega, Mr. Herman Garde, and Mr. Albert Erskine will take the principal parts. The other members of the cast will be:

Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, Mr. Ernest Walker,
Mrs. Bruce Clark, Mr. Julian Nolan,
Mrs. Charles Sherman,

Mr. Marshall Field, 1905 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner last evening.

The Ashland club held a reception and dance last evening.

The Kenwood club gave a dance last evening.

The Menoken club gave a formal party and dance last evening.

The Colonial club gave an informal party and dance last evening at Boulevard Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer D. Rosenback, 628 Prairie avenue, celebrated their silver wedding on Wednesday evening.

Miss Louise Brega and Mr. Will Raymond will sing Mrs. L. A. Coonley Ward's "Children's Songs" before the Scribner club at the residence of Mrs. Harold McCormick this afternoon.

Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, 77 Bellevue place, will give a luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. John Hays Hammond. Mrs. James L. Houghteling will give a dinner on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, and Mrs. Hermon B. Butler, 1920 Wellington avenue, will give a luncheon on Thursday, Feb. 15, for Mrs. Hammond.

Mrs. S. E. Barrett, 109 Lake Shore drive, will give a musical on next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Elisha P. Whitehead, 1902 Calumet avenue, will give a luncheon on next Thursday.

Miss Cavanagh, 10 Ritchie court, will give an afternoon card party on Saturday, Feb. 17.

Mrs. George W. Spofford, 1320 Washington boulevard, will give a tea on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, from 3 till 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Watson F. Blair, 164 Rush street, will give a dinner on Monday evening, the guests to form a theater party later.

Mrs. Jean Sherwood Speaks.

Mrs. Jean Sherwood of the Clio associations addressed the philanthropic class of the club on the needs of the Home for Destitute and Crippled Children.

Women's Mission Circle Meets.

The annual meeting of the Women's Mission Circle of the First Baptist Church was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the church. Tea was served at the close of the meeting.

FAVOR THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

General Opinion at the University of Chicago Approves the Teaching of the Language.

The announcement in THE TRIBUNE'S special cable dispatches that a chair of Chinese will be established in London University has aroused much interest in the faculty of the University of Chicago, and the general opinion of the professors is that the study of Chinese will form, at no far distant date, an important place in the curricula of the universities of this country.

Dr. T. W. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago went so far yesterday as to say that if any one would donate the money to endow a chair of Chinese the university would not hesitate to establish it.

"Our intercourse with the Chinese is growing constantly," said Dr. Goodspeed, "and undoubtedly will increase more rapidly in the future, not only among young men who wish to enter commercial fields, but among those who want to enter the consular and diplomatic service, I believe, too, that the acquisition of Eastern possessions will force a change for the better in the requirements of men in the diplomatic service. Eventually our representatives, like those of European countries, will be required to speak the language of the country to which they are sent.

"I don't see why we should not give as much of our time to learning the tongues spoken by one-quarter of the inhabitants of the globe as we do in learning languages that have been dead for hundreds of years.

"You may say this: If any one would donate the money to endow a chair of Chinese the university would not hesitate to establish it."

Professor Harry Pratt Judson and Professor Albion W. Small spoke favorably of establishing a chair of Chinese, believing a knowledge of the language is growing more valuable in commercial and consular fields.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin was not so confident of the present practical advantages in the establishment of the chair. He thought the persons who may need it would be able to learn it just as well after reaching the country in which the language is spoken.

TO RIDE LINCOLN PARK ANIMALS

Next Summer's Visitors to View the Scenery from Backs of Elephants and Camels.

Elephant and camel rides are to be added to Lincoln Park's other attractions next summer. Animal Keeper McCurren is at work on a howdah for Duchess, the elephant, which will hold eight people. The two Siberian camels will carry but one passenger each. Near the animal-house a platform will be built to enable the passengers to clamber on the backs of the beasts. The trip will be from this platform around the triangular common west of the animals' summer quarters. Keeper McCurren hopes to have the plan in operation by May 1.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Short Story of the Day

OUR PROPRIETARY MEDICINE

I DON'T know why Jay and I were so reckless as to marry. We had nothing to live on. At least, Jay didn't make enough for two. He was an electrician, with experimental tendencies. Mrs. Nora Brandon, who rented a back flat down in the store district, let us have one room of her, and after Jay had finished putting all of his electrical appliances in it there was a corner or two left for the bed and a table with an oil stove on it. Fortunately, we had a big closet. I stored this as a sailor stores his locker, and so managed to live with a semblance of order.

We were happy—very. Every morning we congratulated each other on being alive. We ate our breakfast of coffee and toast merrily, taking turns in the reading aloud from some book from the public library—our only paper was a weekly—and after that we worked until 5. Then we put on our best clothes, and went out to a nearby boarding place to dine. We could not afford to go to the theater or the concerts or the flower show or to lectures, but we joined the crowds which were going to these places and walked along with them to the door, and then passed on with an air of having something more entertaining in mind than the amusements that tempted the mob.

Sundays we went to the most beautiful church in the city, and we were devoutly thankful for many great blessings. But we were poor! It is difficult to exaggerate our poverty. We used to sit before the dismal steam radiator with dear old Nancy McMahan and wonder how anybody could be so poor who was not defective in sense or limb. Nancy McMahan, like ourselves, sublet from Mrs. Nora Brandon. She had a room at the end of the hall, and she compounded a hygienic face powder which she sold from door to door

Nancy was altogether the most interesting person we had ever met. She had green eyes, so clear and luminous that it seemed almost possible to see through them. Her forehead was high and unshaded by curls of any sort. Indeed, her pale hair was brushed back relentlessly from her brow. Her mouth was large and kindly. Her complexion white and wax-like. She had been born in an orphan asylum and her life had been one of the strangest vissicitudes. Her adventures were a never-ending source of delight, and to hear her tell them was our one great entertainment. She had a heart that ached to love, and not finding anything better at hand she consented to love us.

We returned it in kind, and got into the way of sharing everything with Nancy. We hardly enjoyed our own jokes till she had given them the approval of her laughter. She knew our hopes and expectations, and in our happy selfishness we overlooked the fact that she had neither hope nor expectation.

Late one winter, after our dear friend had worn herself out with ineffectual tramping of the icy street in the bleak wind, she fell ill with pleurisy, and though we gave her our unremitting attention, pawning some of our trinkets to buy her medicine, she died. Nora Brandon and Jay and I saw her laid away among the poor.

"This is but a lodging for the night," said my husband, weeping, "some day she shall lie in a better place than this and have her own headstone." Not that it mattered to Nancy.

We couldn't help laughing when we found that the dear old thing had made a will, leaving everything to us. She had left Jay all of her furniture and the apparatus with which she had made her hygienic face powder, and she had bequeathed me her quaint old clothes and a recipe. The recipe was contained in a letter. It said:

"My Dearest Friend: I shall be dead when you take this in your hand, and so I shall not mind having you laugh at me. The recipe which I inclose was given me by a dying woman—and now a dying woman gives it to you. She told me that she had had a dream that this little formula would bring a mighty fortune to some one, but she felt that the fortune was not for me, but for the one to whom I should give it. For seven nights I have dreamed that in your hands it would become a great instrument of healing, and bring you wealth beyond your dreams of riches. The prescription is for a cleansing medicine which will reach all the secretions of the system. I enjoin you by my love not to delay in your manufacture of this thing. For all the happiness you have brought into my life I shall remain your debtor beyond the grave.

"NANCY MCMAHAN."

Jay was touched and amused, but from the first moment I believed in the thing. I pawned my violin and got money with which to make a quantity of the medicine, and I tried it on Nora Brandon and on Nora Brandon's protesting relatives. I had the delight of knowing that dull, aching heads became clear, that heavy eyes grew bright, that drooping spirits regained their tone, and lost appetites returned.

Then, in spite of my husband's protestation, I went in search of a man with money to invest, and I found one—a young Irishman with a patrimony and no vocation. He was one of those singularly alert young men who develop from his race after two generations of America, and he believed in advertising with a fanatical intensity. He caused packages of "McMahan's Tea" to be thrown at nearly every door in the city.

"In a short time," said he, "we shall see that at least a package is left semi-annually at every door in the United States."

It may seem curious, but returns began to come in almost immediately. It seemed like a sort of commercial miracle. In a short time Jay deserted his electrical experiments. We needed him for an overseer, having more people to manage than we could see to without his assistance.

You know what has followed. You know that of all the great villas that pay tribute to the loveliness of the Californian climate there is none larger nor more beautiful than ours.

You know that in memory of dear Nancy McMahan 100 orphan children live here in

a home on our ranch at our expense, and have the best instruction we can procure for them. We are, indeed, rich beyond our dreams of wealth, as Nancy prophesied. And we do not find our wealth a burden. What we cannot well invest or use we give away. If we sometimes lose we are not distressed. For does not our proprietary medicine continue to grow in fame and popularity?